The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,681 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
—	GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Speck	14th May.
L	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
					TUESDAY
M	MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L	ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
—	NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
L	PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th "
M	CATHAY	2083	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd "
L	MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Berratt	28th "
BURAT	3149	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3000	600	L. H. Moule	25th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE,

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
CERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th May.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
ZUIDERWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th "
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA		3,500	550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 70, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1886.

STEAM TO ANTWERP ON OR ABOUT 15TH MAY.

THE "GULF OF VENICE," 3,650 tons, 450 H.P. Capt. Swan, of the Thames and Mersey Line of Steamers to Australia, will sail as above.

Has splendid accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers. Spacious cabins, saloon amidships Inspection solicited.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th May, 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	503	22nd May.
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GRIEVE, will sail for Liverpool about the 22nd instant. Carries a surgeon and stewardess—two berth cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd May 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	" 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case	" 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th May, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 17th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 17th May, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th May, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

OF the best London Manufacture and most approved Patterns, especially made to meet the requirements of the climate. The Chests are *filled* with the best and most appropriate medicines, in conformity with the experience of the best medical authorities. Each Chest is accompanied by a Manual, compiled by a Physician of high standing, containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

SOLID LEATHER CHESTS.

				Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1	containing 7	White Stop-pered Bottles, &c.	9½ by 5½ by 2½ inches.	27 0
" 2	" 9		10½ by 6½ by 2½ "	32 0
" 3	" 10		7½ by 5½ by 4½ "	44 0
" 4	" 15		10½ by 6 by 4½ "	52 0
" 5	" 19		12 by 7 by 5½ "	66 0

MAHOGANY CHESTS.

				Rs. a.
No. 6	containing 16	White Stop-pered Bottles, &c.	8½ by 7½ by 6½ inches.	55 0
" 7	" 20		9½ by 8½ by 6½ "	72 0
" 8	" 20		9½ by 9 by 6½ "	80 0
" 9	" 26		12½ by 8½ by 6½ "	90 0
" 10	" 14		9½ by 6½ by 6½ "	82 0
" 11	" 19		12½ by 8 by 5½ "	75 0
" 12	" 21		12 by 8 by 6½ "	76 0
" 13	" 23		9 by 7½ by 11 "	90 0
" 14	" 27		14½ by 12½ by 8 "	120 0

POLISHED OAK, AND DEAL GRAINED-OAK CHESTS.

				Rs. a.
No. 15	containing 64	Green stop-pered Bottles, &c.	16½ by 12½ by 10½ inches.	100 0
" 16	" 34		18½ by 10 by 11 "	70 0
" 17	" 26		12½ by 8 by 9½ "	70 0
" 18	" 21		13 by 10 by 9 "	65 0
" 19	" 9		12½ by 9½ by 7 "	50 0

TREACHER & CO.'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST FOR INDIA.

A POLISHED MAHOGANY CASE, WITH SLOPING LID,
VERY PORTABLE AND CONVENIENT.

Contents.—Fifteen glass bottles with stoppers, two 8-oz., four 2-oz., nine 1-oz., minim measure, scales and weights in japanned tin box, and palette knife.

Fitted complete with medicines, as recommended by Dr. Moore in his "Manual of Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 20-0.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLOWNERS, AND OTHERS.—The Director of Indian Marine is prepared to receive TENDERS for the Machinery at and near Mandalay, late the property of the ex-King of Burmah, consisting of furnaces for smelting and puddling iron with blowing apparatus, roll trains, and machinery for driving the same together with the enormous stock of Factory apparatus described shortly in the following list, viz. :—

Engines, portable and fixed	15 No
Boilers	15
Lathes	10
Steam-hammers	5
Planing Machines	8
Slotting	7
Shaping	15
Drilling	8
Screw cutting	7
Shears iron cutting	2
Cranes	3
Overhead travellers and winches	2
Coining Machinery	1 Set.
Punching and shearing machines	2 No.

Complete lists of the above with sizes and descriptions together with the locality in which the articles are to be found can be obtained on application to the undersigned, to whom sealed tenders for the machinery should be sent, the price quoted to be for the gear as it at present lies, all charges for removing the same to be at the cost and risk of the Tenderer. A large portion of the Machinery is close to the bank of the river, and can be easily removed, but early inspection of the same is necessary, as some of the Machinery is being sold, as offers for the same are being received and accepted.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 15th April, 1886.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 28' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climate CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on applicaton.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of Each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

LADIES' GLOVES !
LADIES' GLOVES ! !
LADIES' GLOVES ! ! !

WHITE SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
CREAM SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
TAN SWEDE GLOVES, from 8 to 18 buttons.
TAN KID GLOVES, from 4 to 10 buttons.
BLACK KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
WHITE KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
CREAM KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.

WE have just received a very large stock of LADIES' GLOVES, by far the largest ever before shown in Bombay, from the BEST MAKERS, and at moderate prices.

Gent's Tan Driving, Lavender, and White Kid Gloves, one and two buttons. Also Black Kid, 2 buttons.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

HOLTA TEA COMPANY'S
ORANGE PEKOE.
Very fragrant, full rich cup. One lb. packets, Re. 1-12 ; 5 lbs. tins, Rs. 8-2.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Ld. :
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
BOMBAY ADDRESS :—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs. a.			Per doz. Rs. a.	Pints a.
9 0	...	PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine)	5	0
9 8	...	MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine)	5	0
10 0	...	St. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)	6	0
12 0	...	St. ESTEPHE } Strongly recommended	7	0
12 8	...	St. EMILLION } Strongly recommended	7	0
13 0	...	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)	7	0
15 0	...	MARGAUT } Highly recommended	8	0
16 0	...	HAUT CANON } Highly recommended	9	0
17 0	...	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)	9	0
20 0	...	CHATEAU LEOVILLE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	11	0
23 0	...	CHATEAU LAFITTE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	12	0
26 0	...	CHATEAU LA ROSE } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	14	0
28 0	...	CHATEAU MARGAUX } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	16	0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals. Rs. a.	Per 4 gal. Rs. a.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		22 0	42 0
COGNAC	**** do.	" 25 0	" 48 0
COGNAC	*** do.	" 27 0	" 51 0
COGNAC	** do.	" 31 0	" 60 0
COGNAC	* do.	" 35 0	" 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		" 22 0	" 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.		"	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOONS.

THE "PERFECT" WATERPROOF WATCH.

THE "WATERPROOF WATCH," as its name indicates, is so constructed that it is a complete proof against water, and consequently of moisture and dust.

Dipped into water, heated up to 120°, this Watch has come out uninjured. It is constructed on a sound and improved principle, and is particularly recommended to persons whose occupations expose them to damp and dust, and the arrangement of winding, setting, and regulating obviates the necessity of ever exposing the works, thus doing away with the necessity of occasional cleaning. To wind the Watch, turn the button as in keyless watches half round to the right, then wind up as usual. To set to time, turn the button three or four times round to the right, then draw it slightly out ; a click will warn you that the hands are ready for setting ; when, set to time, push in the button, and screw it tightly to the left.

The WATERPROOF WATCH is manufactured in Medium Size, and may be had at the following prices—

In Silver, Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 45
German Silver, " "	" 35

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS'
"FAMILY MIXTURE"
OF HOLTA TEA COMPANY'S TEAS.
Good flavor, strength, and pungency, strongly recommended for family use. One pound packet, Re. 1-4.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY'S TEAS :
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
BOMBAY ADDRESS :—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

"TOILET REQUISITES."

We have always on hand a good assortment of the above, comprising :—

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail. Catalogues free on application.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NUSSER'S PERFECT SEAMLESS
LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.
White, Rs. 12 ; Yellow, for playing at dusk, Rs. 12-12 per doz.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
BOMBAY ADDRESS :—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HINKS' LAMPS

COLONIAL & INDIAN EXHIBITION

LONDON,

Visitors are invited to inspect

HINKS & SON'S

Magnificent display of newest patterns

and latest improvements in

DUPLEX, PUNKA

and other LAMPS, at their

SHOW ROOMS :

LONDON : 60, Holborn Viaduct.

BIRMINGHAM ; Gt. Hampton St.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to

COWASJEE NANABHOY.

P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

A LIFE ASSURANCE CONTRACT may not fall to be fulfilled for many years after it is first entered into, and Proposers should, therefore, above all things, be careful to select a Company which from its position can be relied on, not for the present time only, but also in years to come. The STANDARD OFFICE has stood the test of SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and has paid over ELEVEN MILLIONS STERLING in Death Claims. INVESTED FUNDS are now upwards of £6,500,000, and Annual Income is upwards of £900,000.

GEO. OLIVER.
Actg. Secy., Bombay Branch.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new Illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
AND FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.

OPENING PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1886.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1886.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1886.

Planquette's Romantic Opera, in 3 Acts, entitled,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE,
OR, THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
GRAND MAYPOLE DANCE AND BALLET OF THE APPLE HARVEST.

☞ LOOK AT THE POWERFUL CAST.

HENRI, (Marquis de Corneville) ..... Miss DOLLY CHILDS.
CHRISTOPHE ..... Miss L. BOOTH
THE BAILLIE ..... Master C. FAVARGER.
GOBO ..... Miss DOLLY INMAN.
GASPARD (a Miser) ..... Master R. STAPHENSON
GRENICHEU ..... Miss F. STANLEY.
SERPOLETTE (a foundling) ..... Miss AMY CHILDS.
GERMAINE ..... Miss L. SCHLERIER.
MANETTE ..... Miss N. DE LORME.
JEANNE ..... Miss C. STANLEY.
Man Servants, Maid Servants, Coachmen, Sailors, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

Act I, Scene 1.—On the Coast of Corneville.
" 2—The Road to the Fair.
" 3—Norman Hiring Fair.
(GRAND MAYPOLE DANCE.)
Act II, The Haunted Chateau.
Act III, The Gardens of the Chateau.
(BALLETT OF THE APPLE HARVEST.)
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA
Under the conductorship of HERR BRAUN
(Late conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band.)
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe.
Wonderful Effects.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

COOK'S
HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

LAST OF THE SEASON !!!

COOK'S
LAST MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
Of the season will leave Apollo Bunder for a cruise round the Harbour,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 15TH.
Tickets, bills, and all particulars on application to
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Horab Abdool Hoosein Ebrahim Hakim, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

AMEENABAI, widow of HORAB ABDOOL HOOSEIN EBRAHIM HAKIM, deceased, the sole Executrix named in the Will.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate of the Will of the abovenamed deceased.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd day of May, in the year of our Lord 1886 and in the 49th year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay
L. N. BANAJI,
The 4th May, 1886.
Messrs. MACFARLANE & EDGELOW, Petitioners' Attorneys.

CRETONNES.

Pretty Shades of Pink and Pale Blue
FRENCH SATEEN,
With Narrow Strips of Flowers,
Suitable for Bed-room.
Re. 1-4 per yard.
Patterns free.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

CONSULATE FOR PORTUGAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Portuguese Consulate up to the 17th instant, for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned articles required for the use of the Portuguese Government at Goa.

Parties wishing to undertake the said supply should send in their application under sealed cover.

The delivery of the articles to be made at Goa to the persons duly authorized to receive the same at the risk of the tenderer up to the time of the delivery of the articles and receipt thereof by the said authorized persons.

The cost of the articles will only be paid on presentation to the Secretary of the Board of Revenue at Goa, of an authentic and legal document from the said authorized persons to the effect that the delivery was duly made in the terms of the contract and on the issue by the same Board of Revenue of an order for the said payment.

The following are the articles required :—

2 Teakwood Writing Tables, with cloth top, 2 drawers and a stand with shelves 1m. 40 long 1m. broad.
2 Ditto ditto without stand 1m. 5 long 1m. 40 broad.
1 Ditto ditto with four drawers covered with cloth.
1 Four chair office bench (sofa).
1 Washing table with a complete set of jug and basin.
1 Writing table with 4 drawers and cloth top.
2 Ditto ditto without drawers with cloth top, 1m. 50 long 1m. 40 broad.
1 Ditto ditto 1m. 40 long 1m. broad.
1 Cupboard (teakwood) with 4 shelves.
1 Writing table with four drawers and cloth top.
1 Peon's bench 2m. long.
1 Wall peg (for hanging hats).
1 Office inkstand.
7 Teakwood tables covered with cloth (cloth top) with drawer and a stand with shelves 1m. 40 long 1m. broad.
7 Teakwood cupboards.
14 cane bottom chairs.

F. MEYRELLES DO CANTO,
Consul.

Bombay, 10th May, 1886.

TO BE LET, Furnished, from 2nd June to 30th November, a BUNGALOW on the RIDGE, MALABAR HILL, now occupied by O. Fiedler, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW in New bit Lane, Mazagon, now in the occupation of L. A. Watkins, Esq. Rent, Rs. 115. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, either separately or together, the commodious and airy OFFICES in Apollo Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Harvey Co. and Messrs. Struel & Co. Rent, Rs. 300 for the entire, or Rs. 150 each. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, two spacious BUNGALOWS in one compound, situated on an elevated position on Worley Hill, commanding an excellent sea view, adjoining "West Point," and lately in the occupation of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a small BUNGALOW at MAHIM, lately in the occupation of Dr. D'Souza. Rent, Rs. 35. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"
PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

Cash prices.

	Rs. as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1 8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1 10
Dawsons Muster	1 8
Havanahs, No. 1	1 12
Havanahs, No. 2	1 8
Beehives	1 12
Imitation Q. Devil	1 6

N. C. DALAL,
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Ind lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay, Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

FOX-TERRIER, FOR SALE, twelve months old. Apply CHIEF STEWARD, s.s. Merton Hall, Prince's Dock.

MUSIC ROLLS in great variety, from As 10. Photo Album, from As. 7; photo frames, from As. 2. Many other cheap novelties.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ON VIEW, Mr. N. R. Motabhoy's valuable Furniture, Piano, E. B. Landau, Aviary, &c, at "Gold Mohur Castle," Byculla, near the Byculla Bridge.

HARMONIUMS, Bagatelle tables, looking glasses, self-acting fountains, &c., &c. Prices moderate. A. STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

LOOSE SEEDS, English and Continental. Any quantity, from 4 annas and upwards.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a CHESNUT HORSE, over 14-3, goes well in harness, quiet and sound. Also a grand piano by Collard and Collard, in good order. Apply D. C. F., care of this paper.

SASSOON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—A Lecture will be delivered in the above Institute, at 7-30 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., by the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE. Subject—Burmah. Members and their families are invited to attend.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN wishing to be cool these hot days, please step in No. 2, Church Gate Street. There is a great variety of ices ready at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY. Whoever likes to have good Mocha Coffee should try at the Vienna Confectionery. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

THE AUTOMATICAL UMBRELLA.—The greatest novelty of the age. Opens when the owner pronounces the magic words.—CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

HOT TIFFINS, from 1 to 3 p.m. Soup, Fish, Entries, Joints, Curry, &c., &c. One Rupee, at THE GRAND, Apollo-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated Hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR" watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watch makers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of French best KID GLOVES, with two buttons, at Rs. 2-4 a pair. Try at V. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, &c.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 11. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c., Railings, Wood and Tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered, M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Parell Works.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroe Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.
Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.
S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University.
French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.)

For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.

All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers with out charge, if remitted com through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
FROM THE
HEAD BREWERY
IN
KL. SCHWECHAT.

In cases of 4 doz. large Bottles Rs. 5-10 per doz.
" " " 6 " small " " 3 6 " "
FRESH SUPPLIES JUST TO HAND.

APPLY TO
BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

FOR ANTYPYRIN
APPLY TO
BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Qts. per doz. Rs	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	5 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	4 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Lasgoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	...

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

NOTICES.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
NOTICE.

FROM and after this date and during my temporary absence from Bombay, Messrs. A. BESCALLI and DARASHAW SORABJI will jointly act for me and SIGN PER PROCURATION.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bombay, 7th May 1886.

HOTEL de EUROPE OPENED at PAREL-ROAD, Byculla, No. 44, under an experienced Proprietor; situated in a quiet locality; large airy Rooms.

Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best quality.

First-class Billiard Table. Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinners, and Suppers at any time.

A splendid Orchestra every night from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m.

Proprietor—S. PARTNOY.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchen Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and all wasting diseases, nervous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £300,690
" 1885 ..... £988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,573 3 9	1878	£2 949,159 14 1
1878	£2,745,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,00

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,00
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

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THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE AMERICAN STRIKES.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher recently made the labour strikes in America the theme of a discourse in Plymouth Church, New York.

"Every thinker in the United States," began Mr. Beecher, "and every citizen is to-day talking about the labor trouble, and when the furrow is open then is the time to sow seed. If I were to preach on the subject of original sin you would half of you be asleep before I got through the sermon, and as I regard the advance of intelligence and knowledge among the workingmen as one of the most important questions taught both by the Old Testament and the New, I feel as though I was preaching the very marrow of the gospel when I shall this morning trace some of the effects which are being produced by this very prophecy; when many are running to and fro and knowledge is increased in the earth. There is no other theory that has ever been broached that is adequate to meet the facts of the unfolding of human society, except the great discovery—the theory of evolution. As applied to the terraqueous globe, as applied to all that are upon it, it is a singular illumination making all things clear. It has given science a surer light than it ever has had before, but as a step to the unfolding of human life on this earth it is destined to bring order out of confusion and to disclose the reasonable grounds by which we may discern the coming future, and it will correct a great many dogmatic heresies and take out of the path of many some of these horrible doctrines which at last have been rebuked by the Church of Christ as they were rebuked by Christ himself when upon the earth for any theological doctrine that will not stand firmly in the presence of highly developed Christian love is heresy.

"One of the most striking features of the history of the race has been the want of continuity or conformity. In the history of mankind nations have shot up, as toad-stools do, in a night, and perished like them, in a day. Now and then a single nation has made an era for itself. The Medes and Persians developed a civilization largely materialistic, but it left a powerful influence on the human mind. Later on they perished, and the wave of civilization fell back to the ocean from which it came. The Jewish people developed great power, that was a moral power. Although they were not pre-eminently a moral people, yet they gave birth to great natures, who gave a moral impulse to their time. They were not given to nor philosophy, but, indeed, were they a ruling people capable of government, but they developed one letter of the sentence that shall spell Christian civilization. They subsided, and the Grecian civilization followed, developing intellect, but in the direction of philosophy and art, and not in the direction of damesticism. They knew nothing of home life or morality, and they perished in their own rottenness; they had not moral power enough to maintain a permanent government. They withdrew, leaving behind them immortal results in philosophy, in art and in architecture, and then came the Roman civilization, developing itself in engineering, but in those things mainly. Then came the world's conqueror, and then began that career of knowledge of which our text speaks.

THE SPREAD OF KNOWLEDGE.

"It is my purpose to show how it is that the spread of knowledge and its spread among the whole of the people is bringing forth fruit, and it is desirable that we should have some such exposition to allay fear and to guide our thoughts to a better recognition of that providence of God which is lifting up the valleys and bringing down the high hills.

"One needs a great deal more time than I have and a great deal more knowledge to give an adequate expression to the spread of the intellect in the hither and occidental world. It seems to be confined to the Western world at present. Still the Orient slumbers; when she shall arouse and come forth out of her chamber robed in her garments I can tell you that there is to be a new factor in the affairs of this world. While China sits supine, home bred, home keeping, but the time will come when she shall sit in the legislature of the world and will give it law and policy. We feel universal contempt for those we deem below us in knowledge or are unlike us in habit and custom, and in all this development of which I have spoken—of the Oriental, the Grecian, the Roman, the mediæval, the knowledge resided in the top of society. It caught only those that were of large development, the educated men, the communities of the natural rulers of mankind, for where intelligence is there the rule will be. The feeble are yet low in deep darkness and they are held in contempt of which we have no conception if they have no vote. A man without a vote is a mere toad, but put a vote on his head and all men bow down to him as if he were a king. Down to the time of Cowper and beyond the literature of Europe was stained through and through with contempt against the vulgar common people, and there are in these days a few tallow candles which think they are wax because set in golden candlesticks that still talk about the common people. They are people who believe they will sit on golden thrones in heaven, but they won't then be fit for paving-stones, for the last shall be first and the first last.

WHERE IS KNOWLEDGE?

"The causes which have been operating by which [illegible] which began at the top has gone clear [illegible] the bottom are that the world has ad[illegible]re in the last 3 years in knowledge, and [illegible]ct has been more productive than in the [illegible]eding years. We have gone through the [illegible] the root and the stem; hereafter we are [illegible]ow beyond all analogy to the past. Knowl[illegible]has been like a huge trunk with all sorts of [illegible]s packed in it, and science has picked the lock I opened the lid, and is taking out the contents. [illegible]en in my day the growth of knowledge has been [illegible]nishing. If one could be where I was when I [illegible]wenty-three years old before I was married, [illegible]ld think he was in a wilderness compared [illegible] the knowledge and invention of the present [illegible]. Every single department of science is filled [illegible]day with an army of observers, and men are observing what the facts are and afterwards forming a theory on them. All the great elemental sciences have sprung into existence within 100 years. The two great discoveries, evolution and the persistence of force, were not known thirty years ago, and now they are changing the whole surface of the globe, and we are in the era of other sciences.

All our knowledge has taken on a practical form. The old heresy was that men must be lifted up by the hair of their heads; the modern theory is to put the screws under the feet and lift the whole mass of society together. The knowledge that has diffused itself through the world is largely concerned with scientific induction and scientific discoveries in the industries of the world. There are 20,000 men that have to do with a machine where there is one goes to college and learns the principle on which the machine is built. The things which have been educating the workingmen of the world are churches and schools and industries. Churches, schools, and industries, that is the trinity of intelligence that is working now here and everywhere. The result has been an enormous productive power that has been developed in the world. In every land the development has been wonderful. Great Britain may be called the empire of machines. This has been called a benefit and sometimes more or less an injury. It has developed goods, made them better, made them cheaper, and distributed them to every class of society. Men are clothed better, shod better, and have better hats to wear. All over the world the under classes are being taken care of in a material sense by the enormous fecundity of the machine, but putting machines against men is very dangerous. To bring sensitive flesh and blood in competition with iron and steel is very unequal. One machine will do more than thirty men. The machine never has a headache, never sprees or debauches itself; it wants nothing to it except fire and water; it takes no time to sleep, has no holidays; it goes on grinding out, grinding out, grinding out, and it grinds out men. The age of machinery is on one side a great bounty and blessing, but it is also an age of great oppression. To a large extent machinery acts against our opportunity for existence. Industry that used to be distributed among individuals is now concentrated in the factory. Well, we are not therefore to break up our machines. When machinery is largely employed, it is generally because capital has organized itself.

CAPITAL VS. LABOR.

"Organized capital is a tremendous element of civilization, but organized capitals has not yet learned the gospel, and when organized capital and machinery are poisoned it is a great deal further from the gospel.

"When $1,000,000 runs the machinery in Lowel, or Lawrence or Manchester you make better cottons, and when you give it a premium, a protection for capital besides this, you bring in so much more capital, and then very soon there are rivals in business, and the man who can put goods on the market a halfpenny lower than the others must see what they can do to economize, and it must always be in the shapes of the men, for they want cheaper machines or raw material. We hear talk of protecting the workingmen by protecting capital. There never was a principle brought out of perdition more abominable. To say our workingmen are protected by protecting the manufacturer; there never was such an insane delusion.

"We are seeing some of the results of it now, and e shall see more. And now comes out the fact t through increase of intelligence wages which never so large before are deemed insufficient n, and the workingmen are of the opinion hey are not paid enough, though they are twice as much as they were when I was a boy. think they are growing greedy? I suppose that except just before election, when they are gods, the workingmen are about the same as the rest of us. But it is because men are more developed. There is no man that can be supported so cheaply as the man that has no brain and nothing but belly; a savage don't cost much, but just in proportion as there is more of himself than there was before, just in proportion as the progress of intelligence is developed, men want more. They want church privileges, they want books and newspapers, they can no longer be content to live in a sty. There is more of the man of taste and of refinement and of aspiration, and these things can't feed on air. Here is just the point where the average workman and the Chinaman differ, and men say, 'How do they live?' You have got to take a lesson from the Chinaman. They are able to live because they are industrious, because they don't spend money on whisky and tobacco, because they put in all their time with infinite patience, because they can live on the least possible quantity, because they administer it skilfully and with much more humanity, and we have got to learn these things, and if the average European or American, with his superior opportunities, can't beat the Chinaman he must be content to be beaten by him.

ALL THINGS CHANGING.

"All things, however, are changing, and in the future the top of society is not going to have all the cream and the bottom skim milk. It is not my purpose to enter into any criticism of the true purpose of the workingmen's combinations, but simply to maintain that it is the effect of growing intelligence upon the condition of industry and social life in the civilized nations of the world. We have come to this point by steady growth of a hundred years, increasing every year in knowledge which has become universal, and it has organized itself into all the products of industry, and the workingmen, seeing that capital has organized, have determined to organize themselves. When capital organizes there is no outcry. When men organize for legislation or corruption there is no outcry. But when workingmen organize, men wonder where it is all coming to. I know what it is coming to. It will bring down a great many things that are high and exalt men that are low. It will not bring equality, but it will bring into harmonious relations the two extremes of society, the producer and the capitalist. And I am glad of this row—I am. It was when the stone was rolled away that the Saviour could get out of the tomb, and these things will result in something that will be better for both ends of society. I am not disturbed even by this grand evolution. I will not call it revolution, for it is not. God governs all. The attempt of Government to say what is or is not property is as absurd as it would be if they resolved that the ten commandments did not exist; they don't in many parts of Washington. Don't think I am making an apology or a defence of workingmen. I am not. I know their faults and will tell them of them at the proper time, but I have spoken as I have, because on one side there is alarm among good people at the present condition of affairs, and I have attempted to show that the spread of knowledge by a logical necessity will involve just such results as are now taking place. These upheavals are healthy. Settle things in tranquillity, and you will have torpidity. It is the running stream that is the healthy stream. It is the stagnant pool and the swamp that breeds malaria and death."

THE STRUCTURE OF MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Without entering into wearisome details or furnishing notes for a lecture to young debaters, may I (writes a correspondent) point out a few indications of the Premier's artistic workmanship in the structure of a speech which, either heard or read enchants, and, where prejudice does not intervene, requires a good deal of reflection for the process of disenchantment? Illustrations of the axiom *ars est celare artem* are furnished from first to last in the Home Rule oration, though it took three hours and a half to deliver, and contained a vast mass of facts. Indeed, the remarkable attention which the House paid to their veritable leader, was due not only to the magic of his name and the respect to his person, but also to the consummate skill with which he distributed his matter when asking leave to introduce a measure which, in its existing form, must have been far from welcome to the majority on both sides of the House. The speech divides itself into the orthodox Gladstonian three parts—the preface, main subject, and conclusion. But each of these chief divisions are symmetrically subdivided, Thus in the preface there are two parts the first, in order to conciliate his hearers and to enable the House to rise to the dignity of the subject: and the second, in order to justify the introduction of the measure itself. Likewise in the conclusion, there are distinctly two preparations: the one, in which he pleads on behalf of Home Rule; and the other, in which he plies the political conscience with motives in rapid succession for its adoption. Regarding his speech as a temple, the commencement might be viewed as consisting of two outer courts, of which the first was considerably larger than the second, in which the conclusion would resemble two sacred inner shrines, of which second was the smaller but more splendid.

Between the rhetorical and regular introductions and the preparatory and final pre-oration come two main topics—namely, the problem of the case and its solution. These are followed by an appendix, containing a practical exposition of certain facts which, if stated in their strictly logical place, might have overweighted the speech; and besides, coming later on, serve as a golden lid, with the cherubims of mercy overspread. Thus the "sacred" speech contains a liturgical perfection of parts—namely, two introductions, two pre-orations and three groups of topics in its main portion. Amid its magnificent threefold central edifice will be discovered by a competent investigator the evidences of scientific structural principles. Indeed, the speech affords a field of interesting study equally for the imaginative or the intellectual, poetical or the analytical mind. One instance must suffice to show the logical under-current of the flow of mountain eloquence. In discussing the key of the whole position, "How to reconcile Imperial duty with diversity of legislation," the following line of reasoning is pursued; the problem is possible of solution, foreigners having successfully solved similar ones under still more trying circumstances; it is feasible, not beyond parliamentary powers; it does not involve disunion and dismemberment. We cannot refrain in passing from noting the skilful appeal here made to the principles of emulation and jealousy and to patriotic motives. Under the glamour of eloquence up to this point of the argument, the audience, though convinced, is not satisfied; something more is required to crown the whole ratiocinative process. Having deftly crested this desire for final proof, the Premier concludes by declaring that all the other schemes and counter proposals of a minor scale are unpractical and useless, as being unacceptable to the Irish people themselves.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Justice Hawkins had before them recently the case of Tucker *v.* Lawson and others. The plaintiff was a solicitor practising in Salters' Hall-court, and he sued to recover damages for a libel which appeared in the *Standard* newspaper in August last. The defendants paid twenty-five guineas into court, so that the question in dispute was one of damages. The defendants had sought to put certain interrogatories to the plaintiff; the Master referred the matter to a judge, and Mr. Justice Field refused to allow the interrogatories, upon the ground, as to some of them at all events, that they were irrelevant. This decision was now appealed against. The Attorney-General and Mr. Bray appeared in support of the appeal; and Sir Henry James and Mr. Pollard were for the plaintiff. It was stated that in August last an application was made in the Queen's Bench against a Mr. John Tucker, a solicitor; and the court ordered him to be struck off the roll. During the proceedings the address of the solicitor in question was not mentioned; but the "Law List" was referred to, and the only John Tucker found there was the defendant. His name and address were published as those of the solicitor who had been struck off the roll. It turned out that he was in no way connected with the application, and that the person concerned was another Mr. John Tucker, who had not taken out his certificate, and whose name was therefore not in the "Law List." When this was found, apologies were published in the *Standard* and other papers. Subsequently the plaintiff brought a large number of actions against London and provincial papers which had published the libel; and in the one now in question the damages were laid at £5,000. The interrogatories sought to be administered to the plaintiff had reference to these various publications and the actions founded upon them; and as to inquiries which had been made respecting them; and further, as to special damage which the plaintiff said that he had suffered in his business in consequence of the libel, as also as to some other matters. The court, after considerable argument, held that some of the interrogatories were irrelevant; and, as to others of them, that the matter of them might be dealt with in the way of further particulars, but that the defendant were not entitled to interrogate the plaintiff about them. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

We are in receipt of a copy of the *New York Morning Journal*. The date is March 25th and the special feature of the issue is an "extra," consisting of nearly a column of a "special cable" from London, giving with the most minute circumstances the real facts of the alarm which took place during the drive of the Queen on the previous evening. It is quite evident from this long cablegram that the affair was infinitely more romantic than could have been supposed from reading the prosaic accounts given in the London papers, none of which evidently had enterprise enough to investigate the sensational details which were wired to New York about midnight. The man Brown, instead of being the feeble commonplace-looking person described to us, was "a wild-eyed man," "with matted hair." In the approved manner of melo-dramatic villains, he wore a "blouse," from under which he "whipped" a small package, and "hurled it direct at the head of the Queen." Then the New York reporter saw him "fold his brawny arms and glare defiantly in the face of his Sovereign." Space fails us to do justice to the "howls of rage which went up from the multitude," the mad rush for the assailant and the trampling of men and women. Justice, however, must be done to the gallantry of the Prince of Wales, who "deserted his own carriage at the earnest solicitation of the Princess, and leaving his sword made giant strides to the side of his mother." The effect of the use by the police, of their "maces" on the heads of the mob must have been terrific. Those of us who were in London on the evening of the 24th lost much by neither seeing nor hearing anything of the throngs of excited people whose "patriotic songs" were "the music of the hour." But we must console ourselves with knowing that "beyond the shock of the spectacle of her subjects being trampled under horses hoofs the Queen has not seriously suffered."—*Globe.*

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A CURIOUS LOVE STORY.

Minister Winston, who now represents the United States at the Court of Persia, is the hero of an interesting romance, the other principal being Miss Calhoun, a granddaughter of the great South Carolinian John C. Calhoun. They met while crossing the ocean in a Cunarder for a European trip, and although the senior of the young lady, Mr. Winston became very much attached to her and made no secret of his being matrimonially inclined. He did not hesitate to declare that he was a widower with six children, one of whom was married, but he assured her of his undying love, although she was but twenty-four and might readily pass for one of his daughters. At this time Mr. Winston was considering the offer to act the Persian mission, but had not made up his mind on the subject. Miss Calhoun had letters of introduction which gave her admission to the best circles of London society, and there she frequently met her adorer, who was persistent and patient. Finally both left London for Paris, and in the gay French capital a formal proposal of marriage was made. The young lady said that while there was a great disparity in their ages, still she was not unmindful of the honour which her rich countryman desired to bestow upon her, and would consider the matter upon her return to London. Incidentally the Persian mission was referred to in one of the interviews between them, and, besides, it was settled upon the young lady $100,000, unconditionally, leaving her free to accept or reject the suit.

Miss Calhoun went back to London, and after consultation with her friends wrote to Mr. Winston at Paris that she would consent to become his wife if he would accept the Persian mission. This was not a difficult matter for the groom expectant, and he at once cabled the State Department that he was willing to represent the United States at Teheran. Then the new Minister had an agreement drawn up for Miss Calhoun to sign, in which she signified her intention of marrying her suitor either at Teheran or aboard the United States steamer Pensacola at Constantinople. Admiral Franklin was then with the Pensacola at Naples, and thither the eager lover hastened to perfect arrangements for a wedding aboard ship. No objection was made by the Admiral to this arrangement, and he agreed to meet the couple with his vessel at Constantinople.

But the course of true love never did run smooth, and an insurmountable obstacle awaited the bridegroom-elect when he reached the capital of the Porte. He was politely but firmly informed that under no circumstances would a vessel the size of the Pensacola be permitted to pass through the Dardanelles, but if Admiral Franklin wanted to visit Constantinople he could do the same as Admiral Baldwin did, and take a smaller vessel belonging to the Turkish Government. Thus the project for a brilliant scene on the ship was overturned, although Minister Winston exerted all his powers of persuasion, not only upon the Sultan, but upon others high in authority, to obtain a special permit for the Pensacola to anchor off the Golden Horn. According to the terms of the agreement Miss Calhoun was to be married, if on the Pensacola, at Constantinople by the middle of May; or, if this failed, then at Teheran, the capital of Persia, by the 1st of June, 1886.

An elaborate trousseau has been prepared, and accompanied by a few friends the bride-elect is now en route for Constantinople, where Minister Winston is anxiously waiting.

Meanwhile the American colony at Constantinople is very much interested in the wedding arrangements, and the probabilities are that Minister Winston will make good his boasts to have a reception which will make the Turks open their eyes, for it is understood that Constantinople will be the scene of the wedding. The eldest son of Minister Winston accompanies his father, and the inference is that the match meets with his approval, as he is a prominent figure in the preliminaries.

PROPOSED NEW TRADE OUTLET IN THE BLACK SEA.

Some time ago we called attention to the fact that the Russian Government contemplated abolishing the present commercial port at Sebastopol, requiring the space for naval purposes, and proposed constructing a new port on the opposite side of the bay, at a cost exceeding a million sterling. Within the last few weeks the preliminary steps undertaken for the purpose of realising this have been suspended, and the Government has already partially approved of a new scheme for doing away completely with commerce at Sebastopol and diverting the stream of trade to Theodosia, at the eastern extremity of the Crimea. A railway is about to be projected to construct a railway, some eighty miles in length, from the Djanski station of the Lozova-Sebastopol line, and build a regular port at the Theodosian extremity. Of course the building of the railway and port will be an expensive business, to say nothing of the inconvenience and loss incurred by the numerous merchants and tradespeople, who will be compelled *bon gré mal gré* to transfer their operation from Sebastopol and Theodosia; but the Russian Government never allows commerce to interfere with its military and naval plans, and certain high authorities having advocated the conversion of Sebastopol into a naval station, pure and simple, there is probability that the rapidly increasing trade of the port will be summarily shifted to the other end of the Crimea. Such a despotic transfer is very little relished by the business people of Sebastopol, to whom is really due the credit of having restored the place from a mass of ruins to a respectable city, and who have no inclination to have to repeat the process amidst the broken relics of Genoese, Turkish and early Russian rule at Theodosia. Moreover, the port is a very inferior one compared with Sebastopol, being quite open to the sea, and although Chardin, who visited the place two centuries ago stated that there were more than 4,000 houses and 80,000 people in Theodosia and 400 ships in the bay, it is not easy to believe that it was a very commodious port for shipping. In ancient times Theodosia was called Kaffa, and is reported by classic writers to have shipped as much as 3,000,000 bushels of wheat in one year, serving during the period in question as the granary of Europe. At last accounts the Genoese did a large trade there, but the Turks knocked the place to pieces when they took it from the Genoese; the Russians, again, when they seized it from the Turks; and, finally, Hobart Pasha bombarded it in 1878. The population is about 10,000 souls, housed in hovels amidst a vast expanse of ruins, and the town is about one of the dirtiest on the Russian shores of the Black Sea. Should the Government carry out its plan Kaffa will doubtless recover a deal of its ancient prosperity; but considerable time will be needed, and in the financial condition of Russia it is curious the Government should burden itself with such an onerous task.—*Engineering.*

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

It is now known that the author of "Avant la Bataille" is M. Barthélemy, an old officer and one of the writers on the *Paris*. The most competent judges express an opinion that it is impossible satisfactorily to check the data of the author, not only as regards the figures and the statements concerning the theoretical organization of the French army, but as regards the results that might be secured with the elements at command when the time comes to set them in operation. Mobilization alone can solve this problem, and until it is carried out most of the opinions which are brought forward remain in the state of theory or hypothesis. France in this respect is face to face with a serious and puzzling dilemma. Mobilization, if it were even confined to one region, would imply a large outlay, interruption of work, and a loss of time before which a Government always draws back even when no political reason tends to make it recede. Moreover, this local mobilization would not solve the enigma, for the true difficulties of mobilization in any country begin only when partial experiments are abandoned to make way for a general one. Without admitting that the Germans, as they assert, have gained three or four days on the celerity of their mobilization in 1870, it is certain that they have a very great advantage over the French. They carried out their rapid mobilization in 1870, and they have since only had to improve on their system, while the French have had to abandon their system, with the view, it is to be assumed, of substituting for it a more rapid and efficacious one. It is for this reason apparent to everybody that there is an absolute necessity for carrying out on a great scale trials of mobilization in France, and when her finances permit and she is in a proper to make them no one will have a right to express surprise or to complain of what is being done. It may be that the officers of the French army, among whom are many men of talent, poring over this great problem for 15 years, have an interest in not mobilizing in order to keep in the back ground their plan, while many, perhaps, be preferable to any of those adopted elsewhere. In this case the public will not be able to judge of the value of schemes suggested in works like. "Avant la Bataille" until the time comes when it is necessary to carry them into execution. Those only who are acquainted with the arrangements for mobilization will be able to say whether or not France is in a state to wait with calmness the events which the future may bring. But whatever be the case, the book of M. Barthélemy can only be considered the work of a theorist, who bases his conclusions on data which experience alone can confirm or justify.

THE SULTAN AND THE CZAR.

The St. Petersburg *Zeitung* publishes a rumour to the effect that the Sultan, accompanied by Said Pasha, will shortly take a trip in the Black Sea on board the yacht Sultani, escorted by the Izzedin—which is the Russian way of intimating, in a gagged press, that an interview is likely to take place between the Sultan and the Czar, now in Livadia. The meeting is not to be in the Crimea, but on board ship somewhere in the Euxine. Whether there is any foundation or not for this report, says a St. Petersburg correspondent, it is impossible to find out. It is probably only an exaggeration of the impending visit of an Extraordinary Turkish envoy to the Czar during the latter's stay at Livadia. In connection with this matter, a Vienna despatch says:—An official denial is telegraphed from St. Petersburg to the rumours of an approaching interview between the Czar and the Sultan. It is announced, however, from Constantinople that Said Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Server Pasha, Minister of Justice, will be sent to Livadia to salute his Majesty.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

Black is in high favour just now. Black brightened up with a superabundance of jet beads, small and round bugles with their facets glittering in the sun, large cut-lass beads and tassels, pendant aiguillettes, polished discs reflecting light like so many mirrors, mixed with dead-black shell-forms, opaque black pearls, imitation fruit and berries, and gimp arabesques, which give novelty to it, and break the metallic uniformity of the cut glass. That portion of the female attire most profusely decorated with this is the mantle, though the bonnet or hat gets its share too, laid along the edge or brim in a glistening border, and composing the actual foundation of the crown on a substratum of buckram or strung on wires. True, the millinery is often ornamented with gay-tinted flowers and the mantles lined with colour. The jet bugles and the rest, when sewn on semi-transparent tissues of different kinds, or merely woven together into a sort of netting, require lining, for it is seldom that good effects are obtainable where the material of the bodice underneath shows through. With the hat or bonnet it is different. We are accustomed to see the light glinting through these steeple-crowns. This semi-transparency is one of the newest and most remarkable features of millinery and mantles this year. We shall have thin black lissues, richly worked with jet, standing out in bold relief upon tulle illusion, in pleasant harmony against backgrounds of lilac, mauve, and steel-grey, or simply lined with thin black silk. There are coloured transparencies also. Tan-coloured guipure, lined with red or moss green, "old gold" lined with a brighter shade of yellow, green with crimson. They will, however, be the exception for reasons readily explained, the choice of a gown, to harmonise with any two colours, being difficult, and that of a bonnet more difficult still. When one mantle alone must be purchased let it be black by all means—at least so far as the upper strata is concerned, linngs are of lesser importance. Many of the new mantles are comparatively long, long for mantelets, that is to say, but the cape with half-formed sleeves reaching only to the waist is still worn, and deserve to be so; it is extremely natty and becoming. In many cases the sleeve is cut off short to the elbow while the front of the mantle is prolonged. Much lace is used to gather round the edge beneath the tasseled fringe; but round the throat there is generally a band of beaded gallon, and the mantle is closed in front, where it may assume the shape of a bodice. No rule is absolute in any of these matters; there are almost as many forms of mantles as there are people to make them; while, so far as decoration is concerned, no two specimens exactly resemble eahe other.

Mantles always come in here with the early spring toilettes, and are almost as systematically set aside later on by the younger and more fashionable of Parisians. There is little doubt but that it will be the same this year, in spite of the novelty and general prettiness of the mantles, for the costumes are made in a way that will allow of their being worn alone, as soon as the temperature shall permit. If the choice of a mantle out of so many is bewildering, the same may be said of the materials for costumes. Trimmings become of lesser importance here; so many dress-lengths include the decoration Great prominence is given this season to the *robes à disposition*—that is to say, to the materials which have woven, printed, or embroidered upon them a pattern that shall take the place of trimming. Women who are of necessity economical and blessed with a small amount of imagination can hardly do better than purchase costumes *demi confectionnés*—that is to say, with the decorative portion finished to their hands. They will of course run the risk of being attired like many hundreds of others, but I individuality is not to be got without expense of money or brains. I and told that bodice lining" is to be had in England with patterns of different sizes drawn upon them. This is certainly a help towards a good fit for amateur needlewomen worth a trial. With the *robe a disposition* effects are obtained with a minimum of labour. There are a certain number of yards of tissue figured on one side only, or with broad bands of pattern, which will suit the skirt. Over this a plain tunic may be draped, generally high up on one side, while some narrower bands are provided for the trimming of the bodice. Or else the ornament is circumscribed to the panels for the skirt, and to the vest for the bodice; plain material being used for the rest mounted in pleats for the skirt, and to the vest for the bodice; plain material being used for the rest mounted in pleats for the skirt, beneath the necessary adjunct of a tunic. Two yards of embroidered woollen will make a tablier with some supplementary frilling below and straight. Ready "disposed dresses of zephyr or any other cotton cloth are to be had with the requisite amount of embroidery—in bands festooned or plain—for the trimming thereof. A single decorated side breadth or panel is more fashionable than two, and box-pleats are preferred to kiltings for thin materials. Silk dress-pieces are to be had with one narrow breadth of another colour prettily brocaded—the pattern arranged so as to frame in the panel. Without exciting herself within the narrower limits of the *robe a disposition* or *demi-confectionnee*, considerable help is afforded to the fair purchaser in the choice of combinations. Such a figured tissue will have its plain complement purposely manufactured for it, and there is no need to hunt for nonsettled shades, or fear having to put up with one *a peu pres*. This refers equally to combinations of one texture and where at silk for instance is required to harmonise with a woollen. The tradesman who sells the one undertakes to provide the other also; the self-coloured materials with unobtrusive pattern in the grain the open-worked silk stripes and the cross-barred transparent canvases have their match ready to hand in faille or taffetas—taffetas is sassenet sufficiently good for a foundation—besides velvet for trimming of the same tint, and, if desired, ribbon also. For costumes, colour contrasts are less favoured than formerly except when the second colour is introduced in the form of stripes, checks, or bars. Striped skirts need no further ornament than that provided by the pattern itself, and are mounted to the waist in pleats single or double; but variety is obtained by the introduction of plain breadths among the figured and *vice-versâ*. The tunic is generally of plain material, to match the ground of the other, and the bodice may be worn or not just as fancy dictates. Now the facings are plain and the bodice itself is striped; now the bodice is plain with decorated plastron or vest. Some of the new loosely woven woolens, composed of threads of different colours, which look as if they were knitted or crocheted together, are made up with similar tissues traversed by stripes of one of the many colours of which they are woven. When draped with silk cords or gimp applied, made to correspond they look very handsome. Of course there is a silk foundation, but it does not show. Shot silks are among some of the brightest of the silken tissues for the season. Sometimes the combination with them stripes of velvet or brocade are laid upon shot grounds to match. Many of the batistes and zephyr cloths are shot also, the former having tiny patterns embroidered upon them in one of the two colours. Soft twilled silks and foulards, mousselines de laines and satins, figured with pompadour bouquets and with single flowers copied from Dresden china or the old quaint Strassburg ware, are included in the fashionable programme of the season. So are Indian silks and Indian batistes, and the cotton cloth called indienne, printed with all sorts of curious designs, besides checked and striped cambrics. For the trimming of these ribbons will be used, sewn singly on the hemmed edges or multiplied in horizontal bows; sassenet ribbons with a *picot* border for the most part. Black canvas, étamine, and lace-woven grenadine is to take the place of the black lace skirt so much worn out of doors last year, and the use of which this season is confined to home.

THE MORAL BLACKMAILER.

At Clerkenwell Police Court recently Benjamin Judge, 61, of No. 2 New North Street, Theobald's Road, Holborn, was brought up on remand charged with feloniously sending to and causing to be received by John Arthur Kendrick certain letters demanding money by menaces and without reasonable or probable cause. Mr. St. John Wontner, solicitor, appeared to prosecute; the prisoner was undefended. Mr. Kendrick attended the Court on Saturday and gave evidence. He deposed that in 1883 he answered a letter from the prisoner at Lower Park Road, Old Kent Road, offering some "facetiæ" for sale. Finding that the "facetiæ" were in reality indecent books and photographs, he determined to take steps towards a prosecution with the assistance of the Society for the Suppression of Vice; and for that purpose he ordered of the prisoner as much as £40 worth of books and photographs as per catalogue. On receipt of these he communicated with the society and also with Scotland Yard; but the prisoner was not persecuted in connection with these particular transactions. In January of this year, however, the prosecutor began to receive letters from the prisoner informing him that he was about to publish an exposure of his transactions indecent literature with persons in good positions in society, and pointing out to prosecutor that such an exposure in his case might mean social ruin, and that he had therefore better come to terms with him in order to prevent such transactions being made public. The sum of £500 was mentioned by the prisoner as a suitable amount for a compromise, and letters and telegrams were forwarded to the prosecutor urging him to come to terms. In order to impress the prosecutor with the idea that the dealings in 1883 would be made public, printers' proofs of articles which were to publish secretary of the Society for the suppression of vice, at Lincoln's Inn Fields, but the latter had been lost, though a copy of the answer to it appeared on the books. He made the purchase of £40 worth of books on his own authority, and not at the suggestion of the society. All the books had been destroyed. Inspector Swanton gave evidence of the arrest, and said he apprehended the prisoner in 1883 on the charge of selling indicent literature, and then found on him certain memoranda, one of the papers giving a list of the books supplied to Mr. Kendrick, whom he soon afterwards interviewed. Evidence was also given by a representative of the Society for the Supression of Vice (now extinct) as to the correspondence from Mr. Kendrick in 1883. Mr. Barstow committed the prisoner for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

WHAT IS GRACE?

Referring to a remark made by Sir John Lubbock at a dinner at the Mansion House recently, that the professors and students of the science whom he represented were moved by a sense of duty to help in preserving the grace of life, the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Grace," as the children mistook the Bishop to mean, is a subtle something which practically defies lexicography to define—something as exquisite as the perfume of the violet, though not as tangible. Likely enough, if the child who chose the cat as the emblem of grace had ever watched the long and supple stride of a tiger at large, the cat's nose would have been put out of joint. Men in their arrogance are mostly used to assume that Nature produces grace of form and colour specially to gladden their eyes, usually ignoring the flowers "born to blush unseen," the snakes and the orchids, and the thousand graceful shapes and tints, animal and vegetable, of exotic forests, rank with opulent splendour and seeming-wasted loveliness. What is grace? Hogarth tried to define the line of grace and beauty by an inward and an outward curve, something like a letter S laid long, always. Nevertheless, the first and greatest of British pictorial humourists and satirists had no very keen eye for beauty, and, his genius considered, was distinctly deficient in a sense of gracefulness. Now, grace must not be confounded with beauty, as it is quite possible to have the last without the first. Roughly speaking, the latter holds good. Beauty, it should be remembered, can be made to order, and depends very much on proportion. The "Apollo Belvedere" treated geometrically, and taken to pieces, is a triumph of measurements; the width of the thumb making the length of the nose, equal in diameter to ankle and wrist, the touch of a tape measure the secret of the beauty of the Parthenon springs to light. Athenian art is nothing if not practical; and the nation which first found forms of exquisite loveliness, for the digging out, in blocks of marble, proceeded by rote. Their genius adopted methods as exact as the multiplication table. For all that, and letting the Greeks rest in their graves, was ever subject fuller of contradictions or better calculated to puzzle the bench of Bishops, quite as much as a batch of Sunday-school scholars? It being demonstrated that beauty, according to the ideas of the Western world, can be made to measure thereupon the Orient steps in and upsets structure and superstructure with canons of taste which might make the late Edmund Burke send a message from the Shades to withdraw from circulation the treatise on "the Sublime and Beautiful." The Turk likes his ladies fat—a fact not dreamed of by the British infant who in reply to the Bishop defined "grace" in its non-adipose relation to the fair sex. Is a pigtail graceful? The Chinese think so; but then their notions of grace include feminine feet cramped and deformed. We venture to hope that the Bishop of London would have been contented had any of those little ones replied, pat, that "grace" meant the denying of ungodliness and worldly lusts, and living soberly, righteously, and reverently in this present world. Instead of offering even that incomplete although definite rejoinder, the quadrubled mind of the infant quartet flew to "ladies," "stags," "cats," and "ferns," as types and symbols of a "grace" not beyond the grasp of their unripe apprehension. If there be a moral to this quaint mixture of natural history and subtle theological distinction, it is that the exact definitions of scholastic divinity must not be expected "out of the mouths of babes and sucklings."

THE SUICIDE OF THE LATE LORD SHAFTESBURY.

The inquest on the body of the Right Hon. Anthony Ashley-Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, who shot himself in a four-wheeled cab while driving in Regent-street, was held before Dr. Danford Thomas. The jury having viewed the body, evidence of identification was given by the Hon. Lionel Ashley, brother of the late Earl, who, he stated, was fifty-five last birthday. His brother had resided in Belgrave-square. For some time past his brother had been depressed, and his general health had not been good. He had suffered from no particular form of complaint except from great depression and great weakness. He had noticed a change in his brother's demeanour during the last two or three months—since the beginning of the year. His brother had no particular delusions that he knew of. He, however, thought himself in a most miserable condition, and constantly said his life was not worth having. He was very weak, and sometimes kept his bed for days. He had been very weak indeed lately, and had always talked as if his life was a wretched one. He had talked in a way as if he had wished his life to be put an end to. His condition had caused his relatives very grave anxiety, and the servants had been instructed to follow him when he went out. Lady Shaftesbury had given orders that all firearms found in his possession should be removed. On the day of his death his pockets had been examined before he went out, and no weapon had been found in them. He had never been in such a state of mind as would have justified his being placed under restraint, and from time to time he got better. He had heard of the manner in which his brother had died.

Andrew Witt, butler in the service of the late Earl, deposed that he had received special instructions to follow his Lordship if he saw him go out alone. He had noticed a great change in his demeanour within the past two months. He had become very quiet, and would scarcely even speak. On Tuesday morning last he left home about one o'clock, and witness followed him across St. James's Park, but missed him near Stafford House. He made inquiries at the club houses for him, but could not ascertain where he had gone. He did not know his Lordship had a revolver. To his knowledge he had never made any previous attempt at suicide.

Mr. Robert Garden, of 200, Piccadilly, a gunmaker, stated that on Tuesday last his Lordship, whom he did not then know, called at his place about three or half-past. He had inquired for a pistol, and had been shown one. Lord Shaftesbury sauntered up the shop, and taking up a policeman's staff with a revolving handle, asked what it was. He did so, and he then asked the price. He afterwards examined other articles, his manner being somewhat peculiar. He walked back to the front shop again, and asked to see a knife. Some were shown him, and he said he wanted a small one. He then took up the pistol, the price of which had already been told him, asked how much it was. His Lordship laid down £3 for the pistol and asked for some cartridges. They were given him, and he put two or three in the chambers, and then in a peculiar manner pointed the pistol at different objects in the shop. His manner was so odd that the witness was glad to get the pistol out of his hands. He was then called away to see a gentleman, and Lord Shaftesbury, taking with him the loaded revolver, and leaving the balance of the cartridges

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 10.

With the exception of reporting a withdrawal of £200,000 in gold from the Bank of England, Reuter's financial telegram from London of Saturday's date gives no new information.

In the London Produce markets on Saturday Calcutta Rapeseed was partially 6d. per quarter dearer, and Wheat was reported firm, with an advance of 6d. per quarter in No. 2 Club to arrive. Private advices we hear confirm this firmness, which seems, however, to be assignable more to apprehended disturbances in connection with the Greek question than inherent strength in the market itself.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	4,63,258
Do. do. Branches	Inc,	,,	4,57 9 8
Other Deposits	Inc	,,	17,68,819
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	2,939
Loans	Inc.	,,	4,26,3 5
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	7,46,085
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	80,845
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	6,08,540

The increase of 6 lakhs in the Cash Balance is entirely due to diminished trade requirements, and is so far, therefore, in favor of greater ease. The amount, however, is too unimportant to have any effect on the general market.

EXCHANGE :—The market for Sterling to-day has been dull in the extreme. Absolutely no private bills have been offering, and Banks finding this to be the case have reduced their drawing rates by 1-16d. There are also some buyers of Credits at a like decline, but others refuse to do anything under 1s. 5¾d. Weakness, however, is the prevailing feature, and failing a suspension of sales of Council drafts, seems likely to gain ground in the immediate future. For ready bills we quote to-day :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¾d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 19-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 5 23-32 to ¾d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	188½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unaltered in every way, Fours remaining at Rs. 97 11-16, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 101.

SHARES.—A firmer tone has prevailed to-day for Spinning and Weaving Mills, which are mostly Rs. 5 to Rs 10 higher. Connaughts are an exception owing to the fire reported, but the actual damage is only estimated at Rs. 10,000, and that covered by Insurance. In Press Companies, Colaba and Berars are both quoted Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 650 and Rs. 550, respectively. Apollo have improved to Rs. 245. Bombay Saw Mills have recovered from Rs. 240 to Rs. 250. Kemp and Co. have receded to Rs. 328. Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 2,925.

COTTON to-day is reported quiet but steady, with a very small business doing. Prices remain nominally unchanged, and sellers are as chary as ever about contracting forward. The half week's receipts are estimated at 33,000 bales, which is comparatively light.

WHEAT is firm, with a considerable enquiry for ready parcels. Prices in some cases are the turn dearer, particularly Delhi, of which supplies are small. We quote :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-3-0	per cwt
No. 1 do.	4-1-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	4-0-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	3-14-0	,,
Hard Red	3-9-6	,,

SEEDS remain unchanged.

FREIGHTS are as quiet as ever, and rates are without change. The following are quoted :—

	Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready	22s. 6d.	17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.
London	,,	20s. 3d.	
Open Charter	,,	21s. 3d.	
Havre	,,	21s 3d.	
Dunkirk	,,	21s. 3d.	
Antwerp	,,	21s. 3d.	
Marseilles	,,	21s. 3d.	
Genoa	,,	28s. 9d. to 2s.	
Trieste-Venice	,,	31s. 3d. at 2s.	

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	716½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	266
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,203	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,346	100	100	..	103
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Allianoe Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	745
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490xd
Bhowanipore Mills	9,000	100	100	...	2
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	485
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	985
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695xd
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	640
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	685
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	40
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	42½
Dhuru Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,075
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	65
Hindustan Mills	1,042	1,000	1,000	..	915
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	945
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 40	1,000
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	368	1,000	500	Rs. 4½	1,700
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	580
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	500	500	,,14-5-7	40
Jewraj Bhallee	1,200	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,127½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
Khatao Maekunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	977½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	154
adras United	500	500	1,000	Rs. 125	2,690xd
Manaiukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	700
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,227½
Managon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	175
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,505
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	90
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	700
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	9-5
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	575
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	195
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning	820	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	950
Ripon	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	9-0
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,390
ssoondas	680	1,000	1,000	..	750
Southern India	1,900	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
outhern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	275
Victoria Mills	680	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	805
xmidas Khimji					
S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	..	810

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	190
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 21	167
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	50	100	10 2-3p.c	73
Do. New issue	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	635xd
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	250
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	116
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,925
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	730
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	60	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct	102
Cash Bazaar	1,50	100	100	..	22
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,00	100	100	...	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	15
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2	..	12
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	50	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	30 p. a.	300
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	328
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	50	...	55
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	93
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	2
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. a.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	312½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1700
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	78
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	..	50
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	25	Re. 1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	3,000	50	50	Rs. 110	1,185
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	Re. 1	1
Western India Flour Mills					125
M.M. Mody & Co.	2,000	125	100	12 p.c.	212½
		200	200	...	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 8th May, as compared with the statement of the 1st May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 1. Rs.	May 8. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,57,332	44,94,124
do. do. at Branches	17,60,603	22,13,566
Other Deposits	1,99,31,254	2,17,00,083
Post Bills	11,133	12,200
Cash Credits undrawn	5,52,507	5,61,896
	3,97,12,894	4,14,86,869
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	30,85,089	30,82,150
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	22,11,310	21,26,271
Loans, on Security of do	56,70,839	60,97,194
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,567	2,016
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,75,49,854	1,82,95,939
Stamps	29,149	29,098
Dead Stock Rs. 5,77,008		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,65,000	3,12,008	3,12,008
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondence	2,20,746	3,01,391
Cash and Currency Notes	1,06,32,262	1,12,40,802
	3,97,12,894	4,14,86,869

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th May as compared with that for the 27th April :—

LIABILITIES.	April 27. Rs. A. P.	May 4. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	41,56,894 15 0	41,56,894 15 0
Treasury Balance	2,27,17,938 6 2	2,17,35,613 4 8
Other Deposits	3,19,01,821 12 6	2,97,46,568 5 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,10,913 13 7	3,22,861 7 3
Sundries	17,69,507 2 3	17,98,193 14 8
Rs.	8,09,59,876 1 11	7,77,59,921 14 7
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	58,88,670 0 0	60,54,775 2 0
Other authorized Invtmts	47,09,467 8 0	46,90,440 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,07,79,514 15 3	1,03,21,366 5 1
Credits on do.	80,23,784 8 9	82,30,150 12 9
Bills discounted	2,45,87,151 9 8	2,51,73,331 1 4
Balances with other Banks	6,75,944 5 1	7,43,557 0 7
Bullion	2,919 10 0	2,919 10 0
Dead Stock	11,35,557 11 5	11,37,631 3 7
Stamps	9,285 6 0	8,976 3 0
Sundries	6,54,561 0 0	6,57,983 13 2
Cash at Head Office	91,64,343 4 9	70,90,064 0 5
Do. at Branches	1,53,28,973 3 0	1,36,53,726 9 8
Rs.	8,09,59,876 1 11	7,77,59,921 14 7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

10TH MAY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S Ravenna	2038	Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Inchgarvie	1723	Sanders	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Mameluke	1752	A. Newey	E	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Beresford	1414	W. Howell	...	.....
,, Rialto	1799	F. Kerr	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Clan Forbes	1500	Tait	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Amana	2131	J. C. Main	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Victoria	2207	W. Russell	...	W & A Graham.
,, Angers	2077	Pinkham	..	Ralli Bros.
,, Victory	1846	Elevate	..	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Orpington	1497	W. Peterson	...	Captain.
,, Loodiana	2147	A. P. Turner	..	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Khiva	1509	S. Baron	..	P. & O. Co.
,, Guildford	1475	T. D. Moffat	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Nowshera	1938	Davison	..	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Sumatra	1406	Worcester	..	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
9	H. M. S. Sphinx	Morrison	Muscat, May 5.
10	Mascotte (s)	Haig	Liverpool, April 9.
	Barawa (s)	Ferguson	Zanzibar, April 22.
	Cascapedia (s)	Fraser	Antwerp, Mar. 6.
	Altonower (s)	Barnel	New York, Mar. 28.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
10	Penthesilla (s)	Murdoch	Liverpool.
	Khiva (s)	Case	China, &c.
	St. Oswald	Darcy	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Satara, Livingstone, for P. Gulf and Kurrachee.
,, Lady Armstrong, Abbott, for Marseilles.

The following vessels began to loading yesterday :—
Steamer Cascapedia, for Antwerp.
,, Asia, for Liverpool.
,, Berenice, for Trieste, &c.
,, Nowshera, for Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Dallam Tower, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.
5 Thalatta ..... Penniculk .. Melbourne, March 11.
6 Columba ..... Shake ..... Liverpool, Jan. 21.

DEPARTURES.

May 5.—Steamer Glengoil. Ships Talookdar and Falls of Earn.
May 6.—Steamer Engineer. Ships Godiva, Hesperides, East Minister and Leicester Castle.

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVALS.
6 Lake Superior ..... Melbourne.
7 Clan Mackenzie (s) .. Calcutta.

May. DEPARTURES.
6 Tibre (s) ..... Calcutta.
Asia (s) ..... Rangoon.
Clan Macpherson (s) .. Calcutta.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 9th May, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·769
Temperature of the Air	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air	·707
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	79·6
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WNW. NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	183

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 7.

Thornhill, Surgeon, Mad 27th M I, on furlough, from Nagpur.
Evans, Surgn, Mad I M D, on duty, from Suakin.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 8.

MacCarte, Surgn, Bo I M S, on leave, to Matheran.

MAY 9.

Hughes, Lt, Bo 22nd Infy, on duty, to Satara.

MAY 10.

Merewether, Lt, 4th B Rifles, off leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, 11th May 1886.

As the rifles have to be inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer annually, all members are requested to return those in their possession to Head-quarters immediately after the Queen's Birthday Parade.

There will be Riding School for the Mounted Rifles at the Sea-face at 6-30 on the mornings of Wednesday the 12th, and Saturday the 15th instant.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 28, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE-SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the native system.
No. 74, Abdool Rahman Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 4, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.
No. 23, MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

REMENYI CONCERTS.
To Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld., Bombay.
GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.
For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.
I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.
Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*
LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY : THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.
Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

PEBBLES *VERSUS* GLASS
DR. JULER, in his "OPHTHALMIC SCIENCE and PRACTICE," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former, and they are much more expensive; they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass." By such lenses Dr. Juler plainly means pebbles "cut in the wrong direction." Of well-cut pebbles he says "THEY ARE LIGHTER AND COOLER" than glass; he might have added, AND LESS LIABLE TO SCRATCHES. If there is not much "practical advantage" in having spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches, it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For Perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.
Old Bond Street, London, Calcutta, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEERAMANECK—May 10, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KINLOCH—May 5, at Jalapahar, Darjeeling, the wife of Colonel Kinloch, King's Royal Rifles, of a son.

DEATH.

PENN—May 1, at Jullunder, Zoe, the youngest daughter of the late J. H. Penn, Esq.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

SUBSCRIBER.—Calcutta.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1886.

THE trial of the fourteen persons charged with a daring act of dacoity upon Mr. Garstin, of the Madras Board of Revenue, has ended in the acquittal of the whole of the prisoners, with the exception of one luckless wight who, having turned Queen's evidence, has been for his pains sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for being either a perjurer or on his own confession a desperate dacoit. The proceedings, which were removed from the Madura Sessions Court to the Madras High Court through fear of local prejudice, had something of the character of a State trial, not so much because a Zemindar of some standing was one of the prisoners, or because by either the ill luck or the ill judgment which persistently pursues all things in the Madras Presidency the case had been allowed to assume a relationship with other proceedings in which the name of Mr. Garstin has a prominent place. A laudable effort was made by the counsel for the prosecution to keep the case within the limits of the common-place—which in this instance means to keep the name of Mr. Crole, ex-Collector of Madura, out of the record. And in this, of course, the Court readily and properly co-operated with the prosecuting counsel. But the defending advocates, acting of course within their right, made the most of the fact that in the Lower Court the name of Mr. Crole had been made free use of by the prosecuting authorities. It had been necessary to do this, in order to supply a motive for the outrage. Mr. Crole was at the time Collector of the Madura district, in which the dacoity had been perpetrated. He was a friend of the Zemindar of Bodinayakanur and, as every one knows, he was not a friend of Mr. Garstin. Now it happened that the Zemindar had some dispute with the Madras Government concerning a few miles of forest land, and some gossip had whispered in the ear of another that Mr. Crole had told the Zemindar that he would have no chance of gaining his point until Mr. Garstin was out of the way. "Rid me of mine adversary," in short, was the command attributed to Mr. Crole; and though there appears no warrant whatever for the belief that anything of the kind was even hinted at, the mere rumour of it gave colour to the case, made it sensational, and seemed to supply it with a point of contact with the Crole-Garstinism which absorbs the interest of Madras society in these days. It is not to the credit of the public judgment in the neighbouring Presidency that the idea should have had even a nine days' currency. There is no mistaking what even a momentary acceptance of it involved. It meant of course that private war of the bad old kind had been added to methods already in vogue for waging controversy between the members of the Civil Service. Civilians—provided they have been long enough under the corrupting influence of public service—are by some kind critics deemed incorrigibly bad persons; but only on this occasion has the idea been entertained that a Collector, besides his other capacities for wrong-doing, was equal to hiring an assassin for the purpose of getting rid of a hostile superior.

Absurd as the idea was, and anxious though the prosecution were to put it for ever out of sight after the case had gone into the High Court, it seems to have played its part in the theory up to which the police in the first instance worked their case. They needed a working hypothesis—they needed a motive to explain why a Zemindar, a wealthy and honourable man for anything that is known against him, should have taken the trouble to associate himself with a band of cooliés and servants of his own, to waylay and maltreat an official who had done him no disservice, and whose favour it might have been worth his while to court. If they had looked elsewhere they might have found a theory fitting in equally well with the facts, and not putting so great a strain upon human credulity as that which credited a civilian of standing with a project of vicarious assassination. There were, it is true, circumstantial and confident assertions of the guilt of the Zemindar of Bodinayakanur and his servants. Mr. Garstin, on his way back from spending the Christmas holidays at Devakolam, was attacked by a body of men, beaten, and left on the road feigning death. It was a part of the case for the prosecution that on his way through Bodinayakanur to Devakolam groups of men were on the wayside, that the Zemindar came out of his palace and spoke to him, that it was pointed out to him that Mr. Garstin was not armed, and that the Zemindar showed some anxiety to know the exact date of the traveller's return. But the substantive part of the case was made up of allegations that the Zemindar had called a number of his servants together, that one of their number had told them that a European gentleman was coming down the Ghats, and their master wanted them to "beat him to pieces and finish the business," and that in obedience to this order they made the attack upon Mr. Garstin. Besides this there was the evidence of a nephew of the Zemindar—the minor Zemindar of Guntamanaikanur—which as it stands seems very inculpatory. He declared that while spending his Christmas holidays in the Madura district, two of the prisoners went to his palace, telling him that his uncle had ordered them to beat Mr. Garstin, and that they had done so according to his orders. The strength of this piece of evidence is, it is true, somewhat reduced by the young Zemindar's admission in cross-examination that he did not believe what the men told him, and it is not likely that the jury were altogether unmoved by the facts that he is a ward under Mr Garstin, and that Mr, Crole had refused an expenditure of a lakh of rupees upon the young gentleman's marriage. Lastly, there was the fact that a man pretending to be acting in the Bodianayakanur Zemindar's behalf had after the outrage offered a note for five hundred rupees to the police inspector in charge of the case—a fact which would have been of grave significance but for the Chief Justice's ruling that the agency of this man had not been proved.

It will be seen that the evidence, if it had been reliable, would have made a case against the Zemindar and his people very difficult to answer. But the character of the evidence was not of the best. Mr. Garstin gave a clear and collected account of what had happened; but he could not identify one of the prisoners, and the fact that bruises were found on none of them, though he struck right and left with his cane and must have injured some of his assailants, cast doubt upon the efforts at identification. What special reasons there may have been for discrediting the evidence given by some of the *soi-disant* witnesses of the conspiracy is not clear, but we can easily understand why Sir Arthur Collins thought it necessary to caution the jury against putting too much trust in the informer. The case, apart from the testimony of Mr. Garstin and one or two official witnesses, was a bundle of improbabilities, and it required a peculiarly reliable band of evidence to make it hold together. The police themselves, for at least a fortnight after the occurrence, rejected the theory that the Bodyanakanur people had had anything to do with it. The work was done in too business like a way to be the work of amateurs as the Zemindar and his people were, and a police officer in charge of dacoity in the Madura district reported his strong belief to that effect. It is characteristic of the way in which things are done in Madras just now that after reporting this the note-book in which the entry was made was taken from him and the perhaps too intelligent officer was removed under a cloud. The jury, however, appear to have taken the same view of the case, and we at all events shall not differ from either him or them. The case now resolves itself into one of a simple though still serious character. We no longer have cause to fear that eminent civilians, in lieu of the knife of a lower civilization, have invented the use of the Zemindar for easy riddance from their enemies. We may forget Mr. Crole and Mr. Garstin and all the unhappy misunderstandings with which their names have been associated. We need think of the affair only as a proof that in the Madura district the police have not been so fortunate in suppressing dacoity as they might be. If this *cause celebre* and all the bickerings that have been provoked around it lead to nothing more than greater vigilance in the dacoity department it will not have been tried in vain, abortive though the prosecution has been.

A BLOCKADE of the Greek ports is the measure of coercion by which the Great Powers propose to ensure peace in the South-East of Europe. The departure of the combined fleet from Suda Bay to Greek waters is a sign that there will be no delay in executing this measure. As to its effect in constraining the Greeks to disarm, or in averting hostilities, there may be room for doubt. A blockade will of course close the avenues of commerce to a nation which makes much of its maritime trade. But the attitude of the Greek Government has for some weeks past been almost as inimical to trade as a blockade of the ports could be. The effect of a blockade has, in fact, been largely discounted. It is obvious, too, that this measure will do little or nothing to keep the peace between the forces that stand in hostile array on each side of the frontier. It is as likely as not to encourage the Turks to an attack—accidental or otherwise. We must take for what it is worth the official explanation that is put forth at Athens of the departure of reinforcements for the frontier. To say that there was no hostile intention in moving them forward is to cover a very intelligible military act under a transparent diplomatic veil. Weeks ago we were told that there were a hundred thousand Greek troops on the frontier, and if that is so there was little need to send further forces as a precaution against attack. The explanation, whether real or unreal is, however, divested of much of its importance by the resignation of M. Delyannis' Ministry. M. Delyannis, after all, seems not to be a fighting Minister. He is a general who leads his troops within fire range, and then hesitates to give the order to fire. Probably he counted upon a military demonstration being as effective for the coercion of Turkey as an actual attack, forgetting, of course, that demonstrations are the resource of strong Powers, and that with sma

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN GREECE.

BLOCKADE OF GREEK PORTS.

ATHENS, MAY 9.

The Charges d'Affaires of five of the Great Powers have sent a joint Note to the Greek Government declaring the blockade of the Greek ports.

THE COMBINED FLEETS.

The combined fleets are still in Suda Bay, awaiting instructions from their respective Governments.

THE MOVEMENT OF GREEK TROOPS.

The official journal announces that the Greek Government has no hostile intentions in moving troops to the frontier, which is merely a precaution against attack.

RESIGNATION OF THE GREEK MINISTRY.

ATHENS, MAY 9.

The Greek Ministry have resigned. The King, however, refuses to accept their resignation, and has written a letter to M. Delyannis, declaring that he (Delyannis) is held responsible for the present state of affairs in Greece.

THE FLEETS IN SUDA BAY.

The combined fleets have left Suda Bay for Greek waters.

THE SUAKIM GARRISON.

SUAKIM, MAY 8.

The 16th Bombay Native Infantry and the British Staff have embarked to-day.

INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUMMOO, MAY 10.

The installation of the Maharajah of Cashmere took place to-day. It is impossible to convey any idea of the magnificence of to-day's proceedings in connection with the installation of the Maharajah. Its grandeur defies word-painting. From very early morning the whole city was astir, and long before the hour fixed for the Maharajah's procession, every available position from which a view of it could be obtained was crowded, men, women, and children, all in gay holiday attire, anxious to catch a glimpse of their Ruler. The whole route was lined with troops, and in the Palace grounds, where the official ceremonies were performed, there was a large concourse of the Maharajah's feudatory Chiefs and their followers, the nobles, officials, and better-to-do of the State, and a brigade of troops of all arms. Shortly after 9 o'clock the Maharajah, attended by his brothers, the Rajahs Ram Singh and Umur Singh, proceeded from the Palace to the adjoining family temple to invoke blessings upon the day's proceedings. Here he spent about 10 minutes, afterwards proceeding to a pavilion of Cashmere shawls, supported on silver poles, where he held a durbar for the reception of the Viceroy's *khillut* here. The Chiefs, who are at present visiting, and the Maharajah's feudatory Princes, Sirdars, and Chiefs, Officials, and European native guests had already gathered in strong force. Shortly afterwards Mr. Plowden, the Resident, arrived with the Viceroy's presents. The Maharaja was seated on a magnificent throne of solid gold, a work of real art. After the lapse of some minutes Mr. Plowden rose, and addressing the Maharajah said: In continuation of the *kharita* from His Excellency the Viceroy, by which your Highness' succession was recognised and confirmed, I have now the honor to present to your Highness the *khillut* conferred upon you by the Government of India in token of your Highness' investiture with the government of Cashmere and Jummoo; and ...g to offer your Highness my own most sincere ...ngratulations upon this most auspicious occasion. His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased also to confer *khillut* upon your Highness' brothers, ...ajas Ram Singh and Ummer Singh, upon Raja ...ti Singh, of Poonch, and upon Dewan Gobind ...si and other high officials of your State.

...ER BRIGADE FOR BURMA.

...OM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

... Brigade has been formed, Colonel ...ort commands.

...ANCIAL COMMITTEE.

... Committee are seriously consider... ...ability or not of moving so large a ... the public offices to and from the hills. ... has been as yet decided.

GOLD MINING SHARES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 10.

The latest quotations are :—Mysore Gold ...ining shares, £7-12-6; Ooregum, £1-12-6; ...ndydroog, £1-17-6; Glenrock, £0-7-6; Bala... ...at, £1-2-6.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, let here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, MAY 9.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Orion, from Trieste, bound for Hongkong, left here for Colombo this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	.....	3 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	71⅛
4½ „ „	.....	74⅛
3 „	Consols for account	101⅛
3½ „	Sterling loan	101⅛
4½ „	French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	.....	45⅞

Arrivals—Castle Hill and Darien.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Mail leaves Bushire for Fao on the afternoon, 14th instant.

Mauritius mail calling at Madagascar closes at Durban on Tuesday morning, the 11th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, May 9.

10 p.m.	82·0

MONDAY, May 10.

6 a.m.	80·2
10 a.m.	86·3
2 p.m.	87·0
4 p.m.	86·3

It is understood that Mr. Serjeant Atkinson is engaged upon a series of memoirs of the Chief Justices of Bombay.

The *Bombay Educational Record* regrets to hear that there are still Municipalities several months in arrears in the payment of their masters. "It seems difficult to bring home to some Municipalities the facts that their schools are now Municipal institutions, which have to be supported out of Municipal property and funds, and that the masters and teachers are Municipal servants entitled to their regular wages out of the Municipal chest precisely like the rest of the Municipal staff. If Presidents would issue stringent orders that all Municipal masters are to be paid on the same day as, say, the Municipal Secretary, we should hear no more of these hardships and complaints."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* states that there is a report in Lahore that a prominent Sikh Sirdar, Sirdar Thakur Singh, Sindhanwalla, of Umritsur, has died from the effects of poison, administered by himself, on his way up-country from Bombay. The Sirdar, who recently returned to India from a visit to Maharaja Dhulip Singh in England, had gone down to Bombay to meet the Maharaja. We may add that although this rumour is now several days old, no report on the supposed suicide has been received at the office of the Commissioner of Police for Bombay.

It is believed to be probable that Sirdar Dilar-ud-Dowlah will appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Jardine, who awarded Mr. Evans, watchmaker, damages to the extent of Rs 33,000 in the High Court suit of Evans *vs.* the Bombay Port Trust and Sirdar Dilar-ud-Doulah.

The Minister has received a telegram from Major Neville, the Nizam's Commissioner at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, conveying the Prince of Wales's personal thanks to His Highness for the interest he has taken in the Exhibition, and congratulating him on the appearance of the Hyderabad contribution.

It is expected that on the occasion of the Queen's Birthday the rank of K.C.S.I. will be conferred on Mr. Bernard, and that of C.S.I. on Colonel Sladen.

Consequent on the transfer of Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, Deputy Commissioner, Peshwar, to Burma, Mr. A. Christie, District Judge, Peshawar, will officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar; and Mr. H. A. Anderson as District Judge, *vice* Mr. Christie, Captain H. A. Deane, Assistant Commissioner, Attock, will return to Mardan; and Allahdad Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bannu, will be posted to Attock. On the return from leave of Mr. C. L. Tupper, Mr. R. G. Thomson, officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, will revert to his substantive appointment of Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner; and Mr. J. Wilson will be appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak, *vice* Mr. W. E. Purser, who has been granted three months' leave with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Colonel Olcott—"the grand old man with the Rishi beard"—has just declined greatness which certain Buddhists of Ceylon would fain thrust upon him. They want to erect a granite statue of him at the door of their temple, and have written to the Colonel for his height and other measurements of his body. The Colonel was shy, and refused immortality in granite.

The Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta, in the year 1885, inspected no fewer than 780 incoming vessels, of which 387 were steamers and 393 sailing vessels. Of these 646 were engaged in foreign trade, and 134 were coasters. Of course, by far the largest number of vessels, 665, were British, and the other nationalities represented were French, German, Norwegian, Swedish, American, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, Danish, Arab and Turk, Zanzibar, Maldive, and Siamese. The number of the crews was 35,879, of whom 18,989 were Europeans and 16,890 natives. The number of outgoing vessels inspected was 626, of which 551 were in the foreign and 75 in the coasting trade. The crews of these latter were made up of 15,332 Europeans and 10,134 natives. This shows a considerable increase when compared with 1884, as only 1,197 vessels were inspected in that year. The increase is attributed partly to the new system introduced in September last of granting bills of health on board after the inspection of the vessels. It is satisfactory to see that the health of the European seamen was unusually good. The number admitted into hospital was 1,167, against an average for the previous five years of 1,254. The death-rate was only 23·6, or nearly one-half of what it had been in the previous year.

The *Indian Daily News* has just been lashing itself into a delightful little frenzy on the subject of the cost of the telegrams from the Prince of Wales announcing the opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition and embodying the address to the Queen together with Her Majesty's reply and Lord Tennyson's ode. This is how the Calcutta paper unburdens itself:—

It could scarcely be in the interests of financial economy, or of the public service that the full text of the speech of the Prince of Wales at the opening of the Exhibition was telegraphed to Simla from England. Whether the cost be charged to England or India, it is a sheer waste of money; and as both countries have deficit budgets, this needless telegraphic expenditure which, according to ordinary rates, would amount to over Rs. 2,000, is little short of a scandal. The sending of it answers no public object; and if such a sum had been asked for on account of some really useful work, it would probably, for financial reasons, have been refused. When such glaring inconsistencies occur between profession and practice, it is not difficult to account for the public want of faith in Financial and Retrenchment Committees. How many poor beggars of *chuprassees*, or clerks will be deprived of their rice to pay for that telegram? But perhaps we are mistaken. The parties who are so much interested in the subject may have paid for the telegram out of their own pockets. That is probably the explanation, only the public would like to see it confirmed.

Will the *Indian Daily News* be surprised to hear that the telegrams were transmitted to all parts of the British Empire at the expense and risk of the various telegraph companies in the interests of the Exhibition? The "poor beggars of chuprassees," to which such pathetic allusion is made, will not be asked to contribute even a Wellingtonian "dam" to defray the cost of the telegrams.

The following advertisement, from the *Morning Post* sheds a curious light upon Drawing-rooms:—

A lady of position attending a Drawing-room this season, principally for companionship, would chaperon a young lady whose mother, from illness, will be unable to accompany her. Reasonable terms, and highest references required—Address Iredale, 171, Holland-road, W.

One is always hearing complaints of the way in which the Germans are ousting our traders in all parts of the world. Here is what Mr. Romilly, the Acting Special Commissioner for New Guinea, says about the traders in the Pacific:—

The Germans especially are, many of them, well-educated young men, who are sent out from home, first to act as clerks in the big houses, and then to take charge of a station. They contrast strongly with many of our own traders. An English trader who could speak French, German, and English would be looked upon as an extraordinary genius; yet nearly all the young Germans can do so.

Some time ago the Pesth correspondent of the *Standard* reported that a large number of arrests had been made in certain villages in South Hungary, chiefly inhabited by Servs and Roumanians, the evidence going to show that a wholesale epidemic of poisoning had broken out among the women of the place, who administered arsenic to their husbands whenever they wanted to marry somebody else. The first of the trials came on at Pancsova last week, and ended with the conviction of a young peasant woman, Draga Radovancey, who was sentenced to be hanged. An old peasant woman, Persa Czirin, who supplied the poison, was released for want of sufficient evidence.

The large Italian ironclad Italia lately made a run of 47½ miles in two hours and twenty minutes, or an average speed of close on eighteen knots an hour.

A Rangoon correspondent states that the steamers arriving from up-country are bringing large cargoes of hides and horns. Trade has increased enormously.

Statistical tables relating to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1885, just issued, show that the total number of emigrants in that year was 264,385, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 39,516. The immigrants in 1885 numbered 113,549, being a decrease, as compared with 1884 of 9,917.

The *Novoe Vremya* publishes a letter from General Tchernaieff contesting the military or commercial value of the Transcaspian Railway, and declaring the proposed continuation of the line from Merv to Bokhara to be impracticable, owing to the sandy deserts lying between those places. The general, however, lays stress upon the necessity of establishing a regular and efficient steamship service on the Amu Daria.

On April 3, nine more Russian peasants, among them two women, all bitten by another mad wolf, left Moscow for Paris to place themselves under the care of M. Pasteur. These fresh patients are from the Government of Vladimir. Another party of six persons, bitten by a dog, have also gone from Helsingfors, and one more from Novgorod. Cases of wolf and dog bites are of daily occurrence in Russia.

The *Eastern Review* (St. Petersburg) states that there is shortly to be a meeting somewhere in China between Russian and Chinese delegates on the question of regulating the Russian imports of tea from Mongolia and Manchooria *viâ* Urga and Kiakhta.

A rough estimate made by the Post Office authorities shows that the number of words signalled out of London on April 8, on the occasion of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Government statement, was about 1,500,000, being almost twice as many as on any previous occasion, the highest record hitherto being 860,000. The total number of words delivered at the various offices in the provinces was, however, very much larger, since many of the reports were sent to a number of addresses. In the reports of the proceedings in Parliament sent by the Press Association, for instance, the total number of words delivered of the verbatim report of Mr. Gladstone's speech was 1,185,600; while of the summaries of the same speech 413,600 words were delivered. Of Mr. Trevelyan's speech 140,000 words were delivered, and of Mr. Parnell's speech 104,400, while there were also 175,113 words of other Parliamentary speeches delivered, the total number of words delivered by the Press Association in its Parliamentary services being 2,029,113, or upwards of a thousand columns of solid newspaper type. According to the Post Office counting, Mr. Gladstone's speech verbatim amounted to 24,700 words.

It is probable that the Order of the Garter will be conferred upon the Emperor of China.

Colonel Wermann, who was a drummer in the Austrian Army at the battle of Leipsic, on 18th October 1813, when Napoleon's army was nearly annihilated, died on the 5th ultimo at Krems, in his 92nd year.

The thanks of the Government of India have been given to Captain A. H. Mason, R.E., late Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, for the able and complete manner in which he has compiled the revised edition of Colonel Paget's "*Record of Expeditions against the Tribes of the North-West Frontier.*"

An up-country paper characterises the shooting for the Bengal Presidency Volunteer Medal on the Ballygunge Rifle Range as being "very bad." It explains, however, that there can hardly be much chance of any one in the Presidency Volunteers having the opportunity of decorating his breast with one of the medals, so long as competitors are compelled to shoot for the medal in the middle of the hot weather.

A Ceylon clergyman has been called upon by the Bishop of Colombo to show cause why his license should not be revoked for three reasons given, one of which is said to be debt. An exciting meeting was held a few days ago in the clergyman's district, when a vote of confidence in him was passed by 55 to 13, and this in face of a great many of the rev. gentleman's friends being absent in Nuwara Eliya. The Bishop notified his intention of holding an inquiry on the 4th inst.

A Mission paper says that "the time has come when the fact must be accepted and openly acknowledged, that the native Christian community is, like the European Christian community,—Christian largely in name. As long as there were few native Christians except converts from heathenism, it was right, or at least natural, to expect every one of them to be true Christians, and to regard exceptions as humiliating cases of mistaken baptism. But now tens of thousands of native Christians are Christians by birth, and therefore no more necessarily Christians at heart than Europeans are."

Referring to the appointment of Mr. Stafford J. Howard as Under-Secretary of State for India, the London correspondent of a Calcutta paper says:—"The truth appears to be that the Prime Minister has actually 'touched bottom' in his endeavours to fill up the various offices in his Ministry that become vacant from day to day: and it is likely that any member of Parliament to-day, however, humble or untried, may be made an Under-Secretary if he will only profess himself ready to vote for the Gladstonian Irish policy. *Sic itur ad astra.* Thus Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, having distinguished himself as Under-Secretary for India becomes a Privy Councillor and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and thus, it is said, Lord Spencer and Lord Ripon are both shortly to become "His Grace." The latter nobleman is strongly opposed to the appointment of a Royal Commission to proceed to India to take evidence on the spot, because he believes it would be *infra dig.* for the Viceroy to have to receive such a Commission to inquire virtually into his own conduct. At the last meeting of the Council of the East India Association, however, that body unanimously resolved to memorialise the Secretary of State for the appointment of such a Commission. Lord Ripon will this year be the President of the annual dinner of the Cobden Club."

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Robertson, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, has been granted 12 months' leave to England on medical certificate.

Major A. R. Macpherson, Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa, officiates in the Judge Advocate-General's Department, during the absence on furlough of Colonel R. F. C. A. Tytler. Lieutenant J. M. A. Rettalick, 45th Sikhs, acts for Major Macpherson at Umballa.

Leave of absence to Cashmere, for three months, has been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Jackson, Second-in-Command 12th Bengal Cavalry. Leave of absence for two months has been granted to Captain F. C. Maisey, 30th Punjab Infantry.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Gunner William Kirkwood, No. 26,993, No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade, R. A., Western Division, was charged with breaking out of camp at Mahaluxmee on the 15th April, and was also charged with deficiency of bedding articles, and deserting H. M.'s service without leave. He was apprehended at the Prince's Dock by the police, where he was partly dressed in plain clothes. The Court found him guilty, and he was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for forty-two days, and to be put under stoppages of pay until he had made good the articles he had lost.

Gunner Arthur Bell, No. 45,479, No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade, R.A., Western Division, was charged with similar offences. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for thirty-five days, and to be put under stoppages of pay until he had made good the articles he had lost.

The sentences were confirmed by Brigadier-General Heathcote, Commanding Bombay District.

GUARDS ON THE BOLAN RAILWAY.

The following notice which has been issued from the office of the Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, at Lahore, will show how guards are recruited for the Bolan Railway:—

Some difficulty has been experienced in regard to supplying guards to serve on the Bolan Railway.

Consequent upon the great changes in climate, it has been decided that the Bolan and the Harnai Railways (the latter when taken up by this Department) shall be worked by relays of men from the main line, and all guards will have to take their turn of service of not more than two months per annum until such time as a permanent staff has been established.

Any guard who objects to serve the North-Western Railway upon these conditions on and from the 1st June in the case of I. V. R. and P. N. S. servants, and 1st July in the case of S. P. D. men, should look for other employment.

The terms of pay and overtime will be made satisfactory.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD APRIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, Captain G. W. Brady arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock last night with the overland mails of the 23rd April. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Walker	Lieut J P Templer
Misses H and J Stratton	Lieut-Col C Marchant
Surg-Maj Keelan	Lieut P O Sandilands
Mr A Porthouse	Mr and Mrs W Haig, child and infant
Mrs Cheer	
Lieut-Col C Wilson	Miss Hoare
Mr Serrell	Lieut G E Gore
Miss Stegemann	Mrs E Gervaise and child
Lieut C F Verner	Mrs Spicer and infant
Lieut W L Paget	Lieut-Col Burgess

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt Elwes	Major Babington
Mr Persse	Mr H Stewart

FROM VENICE—Mr G Hughes

FROM SUEZ—Col Beaumont

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 17th TO 23rd APRIL, INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen and members of the Royal family attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel at Osborne.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone left Downing-street on Saturday for Hawarden, where the Premier will remain during the Parliamentary recess.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Royal Assent was given by commission to a number of Bills, and the House adjourned for the Easter recess.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Gladstone moved a vote of thanks for his past services to Sir E. May on his retirement. Sir M. Hicks-Beach seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Baikes and Mr. Parnell, and was unanimously adopted. Mr. Gladstone then stated the nature of the Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill, which, he said, was intended to restore social order by a permanent settlement of the land question. The Bill would enable the landlords, if willing, to sell and the tenant to purchase, the basis of price being the net rental for the year ending November, 1885, and 20 years' purchase, with certain exceptions. To effect that object Three per Cent. Consols would be created, to the extent of 50 millions, and the charge on the British Exchequer would be £6,242,000, secured on a revenue of £10,850,000. Mr. Chamberlain, remarking that the original amount was £150,000,000, thought the scheme was most doubtful. Mr. Parnell reserved his opinion on the Bill, but warned the landlords' friends that if rejected now the offer would not be repeated. After considerable discussion the Bill was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for May 13. On Monday the Crofters Bill passed through Committee, and the Police Enfranchisement Bill was shelved, Mr. Parnell's motion to defer the Committee until August 20, being carried by a majority of three votes.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has been re-elected as member for the Clitheroe Division of Lancashire without opposition.

The Legislative Assembly of Quebec has passed a resolution approving of Mr. Gladstone's endeavours to grant local self-government to Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the resolution as telegraphed, expressed his belief that the people of England and Scotland will concur in the wise and liberal views of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

Mr. David on Tuesday addressed a meeting of Irishmen in Glasgow and eulogised Mr. Gladstone's Bills, but intimated that the Irish people might hereafter demand the concession of further rights.

Meetings of Liberal associations have been held in many towns to discuss the Irish Bills, and although resolutions have been passed approving Mr. Gladstone's propositions, yet in all cases there have been partial expressions of dissatisfaction.

At a meeting of the City of London Liberal Association on Tuesday, a resolution recommending the second reading of the Irish Bills was passed by a large majority, an amendment, moved by Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., deprecating Mr. Gladstone's scheme as dangerous to the integrity of the Empire, being rejected.

At a dinner given on Saturday by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, the Duke of Cambridge emphatically dwelt on the absolute necessity for maintaining the Army in an efficient condition, and Admiral Inglefield followed with some pungent remarks on the importance of strengthening the Navy.

The newly-constructed deep-water docks at Tilbury, opposite Gravesend, which have cost about three millions of money, were formally opened on Saturday.

An official inquiry into the loss of the Cunard steamer Oregon was opened at Liverpool on Friday, before Mr. Rechery, the Wreck Commissioner, and the investigation is not yet concluded.

After a trial at the Central Criminal Court extending over a week, the jury on Saturday acquitted Mrs. Bartlett of the charge of poisoning her husband, although, they added, there were circumstances of grave suspicion.

At a meeting of the Dublin Town Council on Monday, a proposition to refer Mr. Gladstone's Irish Bills to a committee for consideration was carried, as was also a resolution of thanks to Mr. Gladstone for their introduction.

The agitation against existing rents is extending in Wales, and the payment of tithes is refused unless a substantial reduction be made.

A young lady, named Crocker, was run over and killed by an express train on the Great Western Railway, near Kingsbridge.

A steam trawler, the Prince Alfred, of Montrose, ran on a rock near Stonehaven on Friday night, and five of the crew were drowned.

A reporter to a sporting newspaper, named Gillett, was mortally stabbed in a Sheffield hotel by a man named Ryan, who is in custody.

An aged woman, an inmate of the Skinners' Almshouses at Mile-end, was burnt to death on Tuesday by the accidental upsetting of a lighted spirit lamp.

An old man has died at Southport from blood poisoning, the result of a bite from a cock's bill.

A man, named Henry Andrews, was remanded on Tuesday at Bow-street on a charge of being in unlawful possession of Russian 100-rouble notes, which had been stolen from the Post Office bags on their way to Berlin and St. Petersburg.

Obituary—Sir Thomas Baker, Alderman of Manchester; the Hon. A. R. Arundell; the Hon. George Liddell; Capt. S. Pitman, J.P. for Somerset; J. T. FitzAdams, recorder of Wigan; W. de H. Routh, late Ben. C.S.; Col. J. C. C. Daunt, V.C., Ben. S. C.; Col. A. Knyvett, Ben. Ret.; Major H. J. Woodward, Bom. Ret.; Sir H. M. Vane; Lady Cosmo Russell; Lady Wells; Lady Elizabeth Duncan; Lady Caroline Samuelson; the Hon. Maria Banks.

There is no abatement in the warlike tone of the Athens newspapers nor any diminution of military preparations, but the fact that the Czar has summoned his Ambassador at Athens to meet M. de Nelidoff at Livadia is interpreted as indicative of an intention to press Greece to abstain from disturbing the peace of Europe.

In the French Chamber on Tuesday M. de Freycinet said that the six Powers were united in their efforts to prevent a Greek attack upon Turkey.

The correspondents of two German newspapers have been expelled from Belgrade, and there is much coolness in the diplomatic relations of Germany and Servia.

In the French Chamber on Tuesday the subject of an International Exhibition in Paris in 1889 was discussed. Considerable opposition was offered, but in the end the principle was approved by 331 votes to 214.

General Boulanger, the French Minister of War, has ordered that infantry conscripts of 1883 shall be enrolled in regiments stationed in their respective localities. This order being a reversal of the present system, it will probably give rise to debate in the Chambers.

The town of Stry, near Lemberg, in Galicia, has been entirely destroyed by fire, and many thousands of persons are homeless. It is feared that upwards of 100 lives were lost. There is great want of food, and very lawless proceedings have occurred.

The Bishop of Madrid, while entering the church of San Isidro on Sunday morning, was shot and mortally wounded by a priest whom he had suspended.

The Austrian Reichsrath has adjourned, after passing by 178 to 88 votes, the Landsturm Bill, which will add to the army 330,000 men available for garrison duty and national defence.

Natives on the Soudan border state that the rebels intend to invade Lower Egypt in August next on the rising of the Nile.

Telegrams from Mandalay describe a determined attempt to burn the city. The Post Office, Treasury, and other public buildings within the Palace grounds were destroyed, but the Palace itself was not injured. Many of the incendiaries were captured, but several further attempts to fire the city have since been made.

A British force sent from Bhamo against a raiding band of Kacheens has been repulsed, but reinforcements have been sent to the district.

Nearly all the men employed on the New York tramways have struck, and have forcibly prevented the running of the cars worked by fresh hands. On Monday they destroyed a car and resisted the police, who, however, dispersed them, about 70 persons being injured.

At Baltimore, also, the tramway men have struck, and there have been some riotous proceedings in consequence.

Owing to the St. Lawrence being dammed by ice, a great portion of the city of Montreil has been inundated, and property valued at more than half a million sterling has been destroyed.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes; Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs; Dram Flasks, quart size; Wickered Bottles with screw caps; Condiment Bottles, &c., &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

CHOTA HAZRI AT LANOLI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I fully endorse the statement of your correspondent, "A Cup of Tea," in your issue of to-day, as to the facts of the Lanoli station refreshment room, from the fact that I had the misfortune myself to experience the same only about a month ago, when I was returning from a long and wearied journey round the Central Provinces. I trust the Railway authorities will look to the matter.

Fort, May 10. B. S. V.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Would it not be an advantage to clothe Post Office peons in this hot weather in some light cotton material that could be washed at least once a week, instead of obliging them to perambulate the town in thick woollen coats that are always soaking in perspiration, and that are never washed?

The peon who brought me my letter this morning was something particularly "high." I could dodge that man in future, but then he has my letters.—Yours, &c., S.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Committee's resolution referred to by you in your reply to my correspondence in to-day's issue of your paper does not, as you suppose, finish the matter in respect of Mr. M. D. Daruvala's action relating to the librarian, as the said Resolution has been virtually "set aside by a proposition in favor of the librarian carried at the last general meeting of the members of the library. This last proposition would have been, I should think, never carried by a majority had the proceedings of the said meeting been fairly conducted.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, May 10. N. S. KALE.

THE MEAT SUPPLY AT PANCHGANI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your paper of the 7th, I notice a letter regarding "the meat supply of Panchgani," which is somewhat misleading. There is good meat to be had at Panchgani, generally better than in the average station in the plains. To-day, for instance, three excellent sheep were killed for consumption at this place, a considerable portion of which was left on the butcher's hands, because quantity is more looked to than quality, or too much trust is placed in the servants, who sometimes charge first-class price for a second-class article. The meat so much prized at Mahableshwar is always available at Panchgani, by paying for it, and so long as this remains so, the Mahableshwar people are welcome to share the surplus good things of their "wee" sister. With good meat, a plentiful daily supply of fruit and vegetables, the A 1 bread referred to in the letter, and a bracing climate to give one an appetite for all the good things available, Panchgani is a very pleasant hot-weather

Panchgani, May 8. RETREAT.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In reference to the letter signed "Disappointed" in your issue of the 7th instant, I beg to remark that the supply of meat at this station has been exceptionally good, and even better than at Poona or elsewhere. I am surprised to see that the party disappointed complains so very badly of it. I think that he never himself makes sure whether good meat is to be had. It rests with the servant to get whatever supplies he wishes for his master, possibly taking an inferior sort of meat and pocketing the difference, and telling his master that there is no better sort of mutton to be had. If "Disappointed" would only go and see what sort of meat is sold, I believe he will be convinced of what I say. As for the smell of the mutton after it has been cooked, the very same odour is perceived in the milk and butter, and this is owing to the animals eating a large quantity of "Musbeat bush," which grows plentifully in Panchgani. The supply of meat from Panchgani to Mahableshwar is of the same quality, if not rather inferior, and the people there are pleased with what they get from here in preference to the supply at their own stations. As to the recent visit to Panchgani of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, I doubt very much if anything can be done regarding the supply of mutton.

Panchgani, May 9. A RESIDENT.

"THE BLANEY SCHOOL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At the request of my committee, I beg to forward a copy of the proceedings adopted at a meeting held on the 3rd instant, in which are incorporated the rules under which "The Blaney School" has been established.

The committee would feel obliged by such support as you can give the project. They contemplate taking over the school from Dr. Blaney as soon as a sufficiency of funds are collected to maintain the school for a period of six months. It is estimated that the sum of one thousand rupees should be in the hands of the treasurer before the school can be taken over.

The committee desire me to say that monthly subscriptions and donations can be paid into the Chartered Mercantile Bank for the credit of the "Blaney School," or to C. T. Elton, Esq., honorary treasurer, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla. Dr. Blaney himself has offered a monthly contribution of Rs. 25 to the school.

At the adjourned meeting of the "Blaney School" committee on the 3rd instant, present Dr. Blaney in the chair, Mr. Elton, Mr. Lateward, and Mr. LeFebvre, it was agreed—

1. That the school was to be for the benefit of the children of poor European and Eurasian Christians (other than Roman Catholic) who are unable to pay for their education.

2. It was agreed to take over the management of the school when the committee should be in possession of funds to the extent of Rs. 1,000, which was considered sufficient to provide for its expenses during six months. Amounts at present received are Rs. 2 from Mr. Reifferschied, and Rs. 20 through Rev. J. Corfield from the funds of the Igatpuri church, and a subscription of Rs. 25 monthly was promised by Dr. T. Blaney.

3. It was agreed that the secretary should circulate the rules, which should then be sent to the papers with an appeal to the public for subscriptions, cheques to be paid in to the Chartered Mercantile Bank for the credit of the "Blaney School," or to C. T. Elton, Esq., honorary treasurer, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

RULES.

I. That a day school to be called "The Blaney School" be established for the children of poor European and Eurasian Christians in Bombay who are unable to pay for their education.

II. That the school be at present managed by a Provincial Committee composed of not less than six members, with power to elect its own chairman. Three members to form a quorum.

III. The following gentlemen to form the Provisional Committee:—Mr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. C. Elton, Rev. H. Lateward, Rev. H. P. LeFebvre, Mr. Rowland, and Rev. R. A. Squires.

IV. That the Rev. H. Lateward be the honorary secretary and Mr. Elton the honorary treasurer of the school.

V. That the objects of the school are to provide the children with an elementary and religious education, and one meal on each day of attendance.—I am, &c.,

H. LATEWARD,
Honorary Secretary,
Blaney School Committee.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

In warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for bladder diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co.; Treacher & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Cooper Madon & Co.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Sky Races, Measuring Horses, Race-course 7 a.m.
Polo, Maidan, evening.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 9th:—H. M.S. Sphinx, from Muscat. Yesterday:—Mascotte (s), from Liverpool; Barawa (s), Zanzibar; Cascapedia (s), Antwerp; and Altontower (s), New York.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Penthesilla (s), for Liverpool; Khiva (s), China, &c.; and St. Oswald, Marse

wards, the tony men were shouted to to stop, but they would not return. A report was made to the police by complainant's brother, and the bangle was eventually recovered from the second accused, to whom it had been given. The first prisoner stated, in defence, that the bangle dropped from complainant while she was leaving his boat, and he found it afterwards. When asked about it by the police, he showed where it was. His companion in defence said that the bangle, neatly wrapped in a piece of paper, was thrown into his pocket by the tony man. He did not know what it was, and never examined it, and when the police came to him he gave it up. Mr. Ryan convicted the prisoners, and in doing so remarked that they were expert thieves. He knew the *Kokanees* were a well-known thieving caste. No. 1 was sentenced to six and No. 2 to three months' hard-labor.

DECCAN COLLEGE.—We are glad to hear that Government on the representation of Mr. Oxenham, Principal of Deccan College, have sanctioned the establishment of a sick ward in connection with the College, with an Hospital Assistant in charge. The increase of numbers in the College and its situation at a considerable distance from Poona, either in Camp or City, renders this a most acceptable addition to its resources.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

PENSION.—We are glad to hear that the Secretary of State has at length found himself able to sanction the special pension of Rs. 100 per mensem to the widow of the late lamented Professor Keru L. Ghattre. It is eighteen months since Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, made his first representation on the subject, and the delay has arisen from the fact that there was absolutely no precedent for the payment of a pension to the widow of an Uconvenanted officer, and that the authorities had on numerous occasions declined to establish one. The success which has attended Mr. Chatfield's efforts in this case, is in itself the most eloquent testimony to the unique position Professor Keru Punt had won for himself in the department and in society.—*Ibid.*

LEGAL APPOINTMENT AT HYDERABAD.—It will interest most of our readers to know that Mr. Hukum Chand, M.A., who has been appointed to fill the chair of Law recently created in connection with the Hyderabad College, is a lawyer of some reputation. Many of our readers may remember that during the Ilbert Bill controversy, he was the only native of India whose memorandum on the Bill called forth the highest praise from the Viceregal throne, and his name was mentioned in connection with those of distinguished English lawyers and statesman, such as Sir Stewart Bayley, Messrs. Ilbert, Gibbs, and others. After a very distinguished University career, he entered the Subordinate Executive Service in the Punjab, where his abilities were marked. While in this service, he devoted his whole time to the study of Law. We believe it is the intention of the Director of Public Instruction to have the Hyderabad College shortly affiliated to the Madras University in the Faculty of Law.—*Deccan Times.*

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, 6, Hornby Row, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The secretary, Mr. Furdoonjee M. Banajee, read the report of the directors, from which it appeared that the nett profit of the Manockjee Petit Mill for the first half-year ending 30th June 1885 was Rs. 18,896, and of the Dinshaw Petit Mill Rs. 4,096, making a total of Rs. 22,993; or with the balance of the previous half-year, Rs. 23,865. The amount being small, no dividend was declared for the first half-year. During the second half-year the nett profit of the Manockjee Petit Mill was Rs. 29,351, and of the Dinshaw Petit Mill, Rs. 34,362, making a total of Rs. 63,714, or with the balance of the previous half-year, Rs. 87,580, out of which a dividend of Rs. 20 per share was recommended. The directors were sorry to say that this result was not as satisfactory as that of previous years, but it was owing to the prices of cotton ruling high, and the prices for yarn and cloth not rising proportionately. It was hoped that the operations of the first half of this year would show much better results. About 25,000 mule spindles of the Dinshaw Petit Mill being very old, were being replaced by mules and ring throstles of the latest improvements, which will cost about Rs. 1,30,000. The directors were taking every opportunity of introducing improvements in the mills. The weavers of the Manockjee Petit Mill were on strike from 12th November 1885 to the 1st January 1886, during which period the weaving shed was kept at work by engaging as many outside hands as could be secured. The property of the Manockjee Petit Mill has been insured against fire for Rs. 43,86,800, and of the Dinshaw Petit Mill for Rs. 22,71,980.

The audited balance sheets and the directors' report were approved and audited. A dividend for the year ending 31st December 1885, of Rs. 20 per share of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10 per share of Rs. 500 paid-up, was declared. Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Dady Nusserwanjee Dady were re-elected directors. Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia were appointed auditors, the accounts to be audited half-yearly, and the remuneration to be Rs. 500 each for the year. The best thanks of the shareholders were voted to the chairman, directors, and agents for their satisfactory management of the affairs of the company. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A DISPUTED MARRIAGE RIGHT.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, was engaged in taking down evidence of witnesses in a suit brought by Bai Manikbai against her husband, Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee Chenoy, and his mother. Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Viccajee, appeared for the defendants. In this case a commission was issued from the Small Cause Court at Secunderabad to examine witnesses who are living in Bombay, which involved a question of considerable importance to the Parsee community. The plaintiff claims from the defendant Government promissory notes amounting to Rs. 5,000, Rs. 2,500 being the dowry handed over by the defendants on the marriage, Rs. 1,500 being the amount collected at the "Teela" ceremony, and Rs. 500 accumulation of interest. The defendants admit that the sum of Rs. 2,500 was paid as dowry, and that the further sum of Rs. 1,500 was paid over on account of the "Teelah" ceremony, but contend that by her custom and usages having the force of law among the Parsees, the plaintiff is not entitled to be paid over the moneys, having no right or control over them or their disposition in any way, and that the bounty being given from the bridegroom's side, the plaintiff is not entitled to it. The mother of the plaintiff, Ruttonbai, who was examined by Mr. Burder, stated that the marriage of her daughter, the plaintiff, took place about twenty years ago with the first defendant, she being at that time about 10 years of age. The terms were arranged by a marriage broker named Jerbai, with her and Dinbai, the aunt of the first defendant, and that she should provide Rs. 5,200 as her daughter's wedding portion, and that the bridegroom's family should provide Rs. 2,500 on their side for the bride's ornaments. It was specifically arranged, that Dossabhoy should enjoy the benefit of the Rs. 5,200, and Manikbai the Rs. 2,500. The betrothal was accordingly solemnized and the moneys exchanged. On the night of the marriage at the second "Aserwad" or "Teela" ceremony, Rs. 1,500 was subscribed by the relations of the bride and bridegroom, and was subsequently handed over to the witness, who invested it together with the Rs. 2,500 in Government promissory notes. The money was handed over to the plaintiff on her attaining maturity, and was subsequently, about ten years after, handed to the defendant's father to invest and hold as trustee for his daughter-in-law. This he did until his death, and handed her interest from time to time, and also invested a further sum of Rs. 500 being accumulation of interest. On his death-bed he called his daughters-in-law around him and handed each their dowries, but the plaintiff not being able at that time through illness, though present in the house, to receive hers, it was handed to the second defendant on her behalf, who gave it over to Dossabhoy, the first defendant. Disagreements having taken place in the family, the plaintiff left her husband, and is now living, and has been for the last two years, with her mother. The plaintiff confirmed the statements as to what had taken place since she attained majority and as to the Rs. 1,500 being subscribed at the "Teela" ceremony. The next witness called on behalf of the plaintiff was Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamoshana, the high priest of the Parsees, who stated that amongst Parsees, the money subscribed at the "Teela" ceremony was made for the benefit of the bride absolutely, and also that what is given to the bride for *rit* she takes for her benefit, and what is given to the bridegroom he takes. In cross-examination by Mr. Viccajee, he stated that at the "Agarni" ceremony the presents were for the benefit of the bride and bridegroom jointly, but that "Teela" is made for the benefit of the bride, and the names of the donors and the amount subscribed are written. The ceremony is divided into the first and second Asirwad or blessings, the first taking place about 7 o'clock in the evening, and the second at midnight on the night of the marriage.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY BILL.

THE following is the speech delivered by Mr. Ilbert at the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council last week at Simla in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and consolidate the law of bankruptcy and insolvency in British India :—

REASONS FOR LEGISLATION.

"In the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying the draft Indian Bankruptcy Bill which the Government of India published last summer, it was remarked that the general amendment of the law of insolvency and bankruptcy in India had of late years been frequently pressed upon the attention of the Government of India. It was pointed out that there are at present two main bodies of insolvency law in force in British India—first, the English Statute of 1848, which, roughly speaking, constitutes the insolvency law for the three Presidency-towns and for the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein; and secondly, Chapter XX. of the Civil Procedure Code, which constitutes the nearest approximation to an insolvency law for the Mufassal generally. It was added that besides these two main bodies of law there was a special insolvency law for the Punjab, and there were several special Acts passed for the relief of indebted landowners in different parts of the country. The statement then referred to the steps which had been taken by Sir A. Hobhouse and others for amending Chapter XX. of the Civil Procedure Code, to the general Insolvency Bill which was introduced in 1870 by Sir James Stephen, to the short amending Bill introduced by Mr. Pitt-Kennedy in 1881, and to the circumstances under which both these Bills had been dropped. After alluding to the special difficulties which had been experienced in working the existing insolvency law at Bombay and to the repeated requests for an amendment of the law which had reached the Government of India from that city, the statement went on to say, in a paragraph which I will read in full :—

'9. The insolvency law of the Presidency-towns is admittedly cumbrous, defective and out of date, and in some points of detail is, as has been shown, urgently in need of amendment. The proposals for its revision which have hitherto been submitted to the legislature have been objected to, not so much on the ground that they were undesirable, and on the ground that they were insufficient, and that, while it was desirable to re-cast the whole law and bring it into conformity with English law, it was expedient to postpone legislation for this purpose while proposals involving important amendments of the English law itself were under consideration. This objection has recently been removed by the passing of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. That Act may not be perfect; but at least it embodies the accumulated experience of the 35 years which have elapsed since the passing of the Indian Insolvency Act; and in commercial law perfection of detail is less important than uniformity of principle. It is eminently desirable that the circumstances under which a debtor may be declared insolvent and under which he may obtain his discharge should be, as far as possible, the same in London and Calcutta.'

DRAFTING THE BILL.

"The conclusion to which the Government of India came on these premises was that the opportunity should now be taken of repealing the Indian Insolvency Act of 1848 and substituting for it a new Act which should, so far as possible, conform in general principles, in language and in arrangement to the latest English Act, but should be freely adapted in details to Indian circumstances. And the draft Bill which was circulated for opinion last summer was framed in accordance with this view. Two difficult questions at once suggested themselves in connection with this draft, and are discussed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanied it. The first question was whether the new law should be applied to the whole of British India or only to specified towns. With reference to this question my opinion was, and is, that although there is much to be said in favour of having one and only one insolvency law for the whole of India, yet the balance of advantage is in favour of having the Mufassal generally under the Civil Procedure Code, and of confining the operation of the new Act to those towns which are at present under the operation of the insolvency Act, power being reserved to bring other towns within the same category. The Bill which I am asking leave to introduce will therefore have this restricted operation, but I propose to insert in it provisions which will enable the Courts to deal with up-country debtors in certain cases. The second question was in connection with the powers of the Governor-General in Council. The present Indian Insolvency Act is an Act of the Imperial Parliament, and as such has operation beyond the limits of British India. For instance, a vesting order made under it vests in the assignee by its direct operation all the real and personal estate and effects of the insolvent in whatever part of the British dominions they may be situate or accrue. The Indian legislature cannot give its own Acts any such extensive operation, and this limitation of our powers has up to this time proved a serious stumbling-block in the way of Indian bankruptcy legislation. I think it is clear that we cannot pass a satisfactory Bankruptcy Act for India, or any part of India, without some assistance from Parliament, and the mode in which I suggested last year that that assistance should be given was by an enabling Act to be passed by Parliament at some time before our Indian measure was carried through its final stage. I sketched out and annexed to the Statement of Objects and Reasons two alternative drafts of an Act of Parliament, which were submitted to the Secretary of State for consideration by the English authorities.

WHY SHOULD INDIA WAIT?

"This is how the matter stood last July. It remains for me to explain what has taken place since then. I will begin with the action of the authorities in England. The Secretary of State has expressed his general approval of the draft Indian Bill which this Government put in circulation last year; but, with reference to our suggestions for parliamentary legislation, he has forwarded to us for our information certain correspondence which has taken place between the India Office and the Board of Trade as the department in charge of English bankruptcy administration. The Board of Trade see no objection to one of the draft Acts of Parliament which we sent home, but raise a further question as to the desirability of obtaining a general enactment which should enable the Courts of the United Kingdom or any of the British colonies or possessions to give effect to the provisions of the bankruptcy laws of any other part of the British empire, as is now the case under certain sections of the English Bankruptcy Act (sections 117-119) with regard to the different portions of the United Kingdom. The Board also suggest the advisability of obtaining power to extend section 14 of the English Bankruptcy Act, with a view to enabling a Court in any part of the British empire to suspend bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings before it, if in its opinion those proceedings could be more satisfactorily conducted in another Court. On these points the Board of Trade have been consulting the Colonial Office, and promise a further communication when the replies from the Colonial authorities have been received. Now I quite agree with the Board of Trade about the expediency of giving inter-colonial and imperial effect to the bankruptcy laws of the different parts of the British empire; and if the suggestions made by this Government eventually result in legislation which will not only enable the Calcutta creditor to have his decrees enforced and the property over which he has claims to be easily realized at Singapore, Hongkong and Melbourne but will confer similar advantages on creditors in the Straits Settlements, Australia and elsewhere, we shall have fairly earned the gratitude of our colonial friends. But legislation which is to give satisfaction to all the scattered colonies and dependencies of the British empire will take time, and it is hardly fair to ask India to wait until all other parts of the empire are agreed about what they want. I think therefore that our best course will be to pass without further delay as good an Act for India as we can, and then to ask the Secretary of State and Parliament to pass such supplementary legislation as will suffice for Indian requirements, without prejudice to any more general enactment extending to the whole empire which it may be found expedient or practicable to pass hereafter. I have no doubt that Parliament would appreciate the reasonable character of such a request. We should, I believe, have a better chance of getting a confirming than an enabling Statute, and I think I see my way to avoiding some of the difficulties, which had occurred to me last year as likely to arise out of confirmatory legislation.

THE WORKING OF THE INSOLVENCY LAW.

"Passing now from what has been done in England to what has been done in India,—the draft Bill, with the accompanying papers, was published in the Gazette and circulated among Local Governments for opinion in the course of last June. I had hoped that the replies might be received in time to admit of my introducing the measure in the course of the last Calcutta session, but the last and most important of them did not reach me until March, and consequently I have been compelled to defer the present motion until after the return of the Council to Simla. It would be impossible to prepare a satisfactory measure on the subject of the Bill without the active co-operation of those who are conversant with the practical working of the insolvency law in the Presidency-towns, and I have to express my sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have been good enough to study the draft Bill, and to offer suggestions and criticisms on its provisions. I have found specially useful the report of Messrs. Wilson, Pigot and Trevelyan, who constituted the committee of Calcutta Judges appointed by the High Court to consider the draft, the note by Mr. Macgregor, who is the Official Assignee at Calcutta, the report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the note by Messrs. Farran and Turner, the Acting Prothonotary and the Official Assignee at Bombay. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce tell us that before discussing the detailed provisions of the draft they had to consider two broad questions—first, whether in the existing state of things a new Insolvency Act was called for; and secondly, whether in that event the general principles of the proposed Bill were thoroughly adapted to the requirements of the trading community and to the conditions attending insolvency in India. To the first question, we are informed, the reply was unanimously in the affirmative. 'The necessity,' says the report, 'of a radical reform in the bankruptcy law for India has long been keenly felt by the mercantile public, and has on numerous occasions been the subject of anxious consideration. In the address with which the Chamber had the honour to welcome the arrival in India of His Excellency the Viceroy the matter was prominently mentioned as one of pressing importance; and had it not become known that the Bill now under report was in preparation, it was the intention of the Chamber to memorialise Government begging that action might be taken at the earliest possible opportunity.' The second question, they say, did not admit of so ready an answer. The difference between the causes and circumstances of English and Indian insolvencies, they remark, is so great that at first sight the mere fact of the Bill being drawn on the same lines as an English Act carries with it a presumption of possible unfitness. But a closer examination of its provisions, they go on to say, shows that in its leading principle of official control over bankrupt estates it is in a great measure a return to what has long been recognized as one of the best features of the present Indian insolvency law, and it is on this ground that I understand the Chamber to return an affirmative answer to the second as well as to the first of the questions which they had raised. In the revised version of the Bill it will be found that this feature of official control, to which the Bombay Chamber so justly attach importance, is a good deal more emphasized than in the draft which was circulated last year. It is fair to say that one of the Bombay authorities,—Mr. Hart, Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes,—taking his stand on the differences between England and India, draws another conclusion from that arrived at by the Chamber of Commerce and questions altogether the desirability of applying the principles of the English Bankruptcy Act to India. If the measure which I am asking leave to introduce were to apply to India generally, there would be very great force in his criticisms; but it must be borne in mind that the present measure is only intended to extend to the Presidency-towns and to a few other places where the conditions of insolvency resemble much more closely those existing in England than they do in the Mufassals.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

"Among the differences between English and Indian conditions to which the Bombay Chamber direct prominent attention is the fact that imprisonment for debt has been abolished in England but not in India. Now on imprisonment for debt I have my own opinion. I believe that the system of imprisonment for debt as such (I am not speaking of cases where indebtedness involves an element of fraud) is bad for the creditor, bad for the debtor and bad for the country at large. I know that this opinion is shared by some of my colleagues, in particular by my friend Mr. Hope, who has on more than one occasion delivered his soul on this subject with much effect, and it is strongly supported by some papers which have been sent to us from Burma with reference to the present Bill. Moreover, some interesting reports on the law of foreign countries which Sir H. Maine was kind enough to have collected for me, and which were published in the *Gazette of India* last year, show that this is the view to which the legislatures, of all civilized countries are tending, and at which most of them have arrived. But when Indian authorities were consulted on this subject some four or five years ago there was very great divergence of opinion about it, and a large number of persons, whose opinion, from their position, their experience and their knowledge of the country, is entitled to the greatest weight, were strongly opposed to the abolition of imprisonment for debt. In fact, it appeared that Indian opinion generally, both official and unofficial, was not yet ripe for any such change, and that, under existing circumstances, it would be useless for me or for any one else to propose any such alteration of the law affecting India generally. Whether we should not be justified in proposing legislation confined in its scope to a particular province where the balance of authoritative opinion is in favour of change, is another question into which I will not enter now. But, so far as the present Bill is concerned, I yield to the opinion of the Bombay Chamber, which I fear would be endorsed by Chambers of Commerce elsewhere, that it would be unadvisable as yet to deprive creditors of the power of imprisoning for debt. Accordingly the present Bill has been prepared on the assumption that imprisonment for debt is to be retained. There is no doubt some little difficulty in adopting the provisions of the English measure to a country where imprisonment of debt still remains, but the difficulty is not insuperable, and I think that it may be surmounted by means of a few adjustments and adaptations, in addition to those which appeared in last year's draft.

ABSCONDING DEBTORS.

"Before I leave the Bombay papers I will refer to one other point which is of considerable importance in a province like Bombay, where British territory and Native States are much intermixed and interlaced. The Bombay Chamber remark that, so far as Bombay is concerned, one of the greatest disadvantages which creditors have to contend with is the facilities which fraudulent debtors have for escaping from the jurisdiction of the Court by absconding into Native territory. Among a certain class of native traders, they say,—and that by no means the lowest,—this is a very common means of evading punishment, and owing to the ease with which it can be accomplished, it tends greatly to encourage fraudulent bankruptcy. Once make it possible, they urge, for the writ of the Bankruptcy Court to take effect in Native States, and reckless trading will have received a death-blow which no other form of legislative enactment could administer. The Chamber frankly admit the difficulties attending their proposal; but I am not sure that they have fully realized that the suggested remedy is one which it is beyond the competency of the Indian legislatures to apply. We can, by legislation in this Council, provide for the arrest of debtors about to abscond from British into native territory, and I propose to do so by the present Bill. We cannot, by legislation in this Council, make the writs of our Bankruptcy Courts run in native territory. If further facilities than those which now exist are to be given for executing British writs in native territories, they must be given by means of executive arrangements carried out through the agency of the Foreign Department. The question whether such facilities could be given was a good deal discussed in the years 1867 and 1868 and was eventually decided in the negative, in accordance with the strongly expressed opinion of the Bombay Government of that day. If the present Bombay Government can see their way to meeting the objections which 18 years were considered fatal to the adoption of proposals similar to those now put forward, I feel sure that the Government of India will gladly co-operate in taking such action as may be practicable for preventing Native States from being converted into Alsatias for fraudulent debtors.

OFFICIAL *versus* VOLUNTARY AGENCY.

"I will now turn to the Calcutta criticisms. The Committee of Calcutta Judges and the Official Assignee, Mr. Macgregor, have gone through the draft Bill clause by clause, and have made some most useful suggestions, the majority of which I propose to adopt. The point to which they attach most weight is one to which I have already adverted, namely, the importance of maintaining strict official control over Indian insolvencies, and the impossibility in almost every case of administering an insolvent estate in this country through the agency of the creditors and a trustee appointed by them. To this view I fully assent. The reason why I thought that the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883 could be more easily adapted to the circumstances of this country than its predecessor was because it involves a return to the principle of official supervision. The Act bears on the face of it signs of its being a compromise between two views—the view embodied in the Act of 1869 that the administration of debtors' estates should be left as much as possible to the creditors themselves and the view that official supervision is indispensable to prevent waste and scandal. The administration is given to a person who is called the trustee and who is supposed to be appointed by and to act in consultation with the creditors; but he is not given nearly as free a hand as under the old Act, and every inducement is offered to employ official rather than voluntary agency especially in the case of small estates. The draft Indian Bill which was published last year reversed the presumption underlying the English Act, and proceeded on the view that the employment of the Official Receiver (or, if we retain the existing Indian term, the Official Assignee) would be the rule, and the employment of a creditor's trustee the exception. And, after hearing the very forcible objections which have now been urged to the administration of insolvent estates in India through trustees and committees of inspection, I think it would be safe and proper to go a good deal further in the direction of official control than I had originally proposed. It appears from the Calcutta papers that, although power is given to the Court by a section of the Indian Insolvency Act to order the election of assignees by the creditors, this power has rarely, if ever, been exercised, and, as far as the Calcutta Judges can ascertain, in only one case in recent years have creditors applied to the Court for an order under this section. In view of this evidence as to the decided preference of creditors themselves for official administration, I propose in the revised draft to incline the balance a good deal further in the official direction by omitting the machinery of committees of inspection, and by reducing to much smaller compass the parts of the Bill relating to formal meetings of creditors, and to the duties and liabilities of trustees appointed by the creditors, the assumption being that those provisions will be only of exceptional application. I also propose, as I have said before, to meet another Calcutta criticism by giving the Court power in certain cases of exercising jurisdiction over up-country debtors.

THE SCOPE OF THE BILL.

"I reserve for the introduction of the Bill any more detailed explanation of its provisions, and will merely add that I fully assent to what Mr. Macgregor says with regard to the propriety of safeguarding the interests of existing establishments. The only reasons why clauses on this subject were not inserted in last year's draft was because I thought they would be best settled after consultation with the persons immediately affected by them. This then is the general character of the Bill which I propose to introduce. Having regard to the small number of insolvencies which come before the Courts of the Presidency-towns, and to the extremely petty character of the transactions out of which those insolvencies ordinarily arise, the scope of the measure will be very limited, and I have no desire that it should be extended. Personally I am disposed to agree with the opinion of the Officiating Recorder of Rangoon that if imprisonment for debt were abolished there would be very little insolvency business in India, or that at all events it would be confined to *bona fide* trading bankruptcies. But until the time is ripe for a more heroic remedy I can offer no better solution of the problem of providing an insolvency law for the centres of Indian commerce than that which is embodied in the measure which I hope shortly to lay before the Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SAD CONSEQUENCES OF BENEVOLENCE.

WE have before mentioned that a rogue elephant was shot by Mr. Spry, an indigo-planter in Tirhoot, and that the owner was about to prosecute the sportsman for the value of his defunct animal. The *Indian Planters' Gazette* now says :—

"Our only Admiral, Mr. W. B. Spry, who recently saved the whole native population of the Sectamuree sub-division from annihilation by a mad elephant, has been compelled to throw himself on the protection of Government from the action brought against him by the owner of the elephant to recover its price. In an interview with the Commissioner of the Division he put forward his claim to the Government reward of Rs. 500 which used to be given in such instances, but was told that it had been rescinded lately. *Fiat justitia, ruat lex*, remarked the Admiral. 'Can't be done,' replied the Commissioner, who had forgotten his Latin. 'Then pay me for the cartridges I used on the elephant,' suggested the brave sailor, remembering he had got them on tick from the Behar Light Horse Ammunition Stores. But no Bengal circular provides for such a contingency, and though the Commissioner is going to see him through the suit for damaging the elephant, he will not pay a red cent for the ammunition. And now the Admiral is offering to buy all the un-Hayesified elephants in the country for the purpose of letting them loose round Tirhoot."

THE LARGEST DOCK IN THE WORLD.

A CORRESPONDENT who had occupied an influential position at Halifax, Nova Scotia, sends us the following account of what is to be done to improve the docks there :—

North of the Equator there are two naval dockyards—Bermuda and Halifax, Nova Scotia—but they are very far from being kept up to the high standard of efficiency they ought to be. Bermuda as an outpost and as a repairing station is doubtless of value, but only so long as the store of coal lasts or can be renewed; in fact, so long as the fleet can keep open communication. After that, in these days of steam, it is practically useless. Halifax, Nova Scotia, is, however, differently circumstanced. Placed in one of the finest harbours of the world, free of ice all times of the year, facing the Atlantic ocean, yet sheltered from its adverse storms, it is situated within eighty to a hundred miles of the regular route of the steamers, &c., crossing the Atlantic. The extraordinary benefits of its position can be appreciated at a glance. But as a coaling station either for the navy or for mercantile ships it is unique. The coal-fields of Nova Scotia are brought into communication with it by the Inter-colonial Railway, while there is a continuous supply of coal from Cape Breton carried by coasting schooners. The coal of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton is used by the mail and other steamers, and the supply is practically inexhaustible. Halifax, though the headquarters of the North American and West Indian squadron, and possessing a dockyard, has not had, up to the present time, any facilities for the repair or for the rapid coaling of vessels. This is, however, to be altered. Already work has been ordered on what will be, taken all over, the largest graving dock in the world, and in two years it will be complete. This dock will take in her Majesty's ship Inflexible, the largest ironclad afloat. The following dimensions may be of interest—length, 580 feet; width, 102 feet; width at entrance, 85 feet; depth of water over the cill, 30 feet. Adjoining this dock will be a large coaling wharf with all the appliances for the rapid coaling of vessels, with storehouses for supplies of coal, with every arrangement for the repairing and fitting out of ships. Both the dock and the coaling wharf are to be in communication with the Inter-colonial Railway, and through that system with the whole of Canada. Halifax is to be the winter port of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and as such, with the facilities which these new works now in contemplation will afford, must be the grand and central depot of the navy in the Atlantic, and as the alternative route to China, Australia, and India must be always kept open and maintained. The defences of Halifax are strong, but not so strong as they should be, and no attention has been given to the land defences.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON BIRMINGHAM'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, in a communication furnished by him for publication in America respecting the progress of Birmingham, says :—

Municipal institutions and the practice of local government have received their highest development in the town of Birmingham. The town council has, in the course of last twenty years, acquired possession of gas and water at a cost of something like £4,000,000 sterling. In the former case the result has been a great reduction in the price of gas, and at the same time an annual contribution, as profit on the undertaking, in aid of the rates of from £25,000 to £30,000 per annum. In case of the water the supply has been greatly increased and improved, the cost has been reduced about 30 per cent., and a small contribution made in aid of the rates. In addition to these great undertakings the town council has carried out a great improvement scheme involving the acquisition of land in the centre of the town to the value of £1,500,000 sterling. The purchase has been followed by vast improvements, a broad street having been driven through the heart of what was once the worst district in the town, and splendid buildings have taken the place of the hovels which were once a source of disease and crime. Meanwhile the sewerage of the town has been completed, large works of paving, lighting, &c., have been proceeded with, and a general system of sanitary inspection established, which has resulted in a reduction of the death-rate of at least six per thousand, and an annual saving of life of between two and three thousand. It has provided no less than eight lending libraries in different parts of the town, and has now completed a splendid central lending and reference library, which is one of the finest out of the metropolis. The corporation has recently established a magnificent art gallery for the exhibition of pictures and works of art of all descriptions. The gifts by private individuals in money and works of art have amounted in the last few years to more than £100,000, while further benefactions for parks, scientific and literary institutions, have reached in twenty years the sum of £1,000,000 sterling.

"VOT A PLACE FOR TO SACK."

IN an article contributed to the *Fortnightly Review* on the subject of our national defences, Sir Edmund Du Cane recalls the famous exclamation of Marshal Blucher, who gave vent to his professional feelings with regard to London in the exclamation "Mein Gott! Vot a place for to sack." He remarks that, however desirable a city from that point of view, London may have been then, it is infinitely more so now.

THE LOOTING OF LONDON.

The portable property in the shape of banking deposits in London amounts to about £200,000,000; the value of the houses and movable property is put by the most eminent authority at about £1,000,000,000; to this must be added the securities for foreign capital, title-deeds relating to property in foreign countries and colonial possessions as well as England, and the incalculable value of property owned by persons residing in London, and in respect of which they could be "squeezed" on occasion. When we consider the damage done, and plunder taken, by a small mob the other day passing along two or three streets during one hour, the panic it caused, and the effect it produced all over Europe, we may be able to form some notion of the effect of a foreign army in possession of London—the systematic plunder, the possible anarchy, the terrible loss of prestige and credit which would follow from the proof that London could no longer be considered as the one place of unassailed security to which foreign property is frequently committed when disturbances occur on the Continent. There is no country in Europe except Great Britain which has not during the present century had its soil invaded and its capital occupied by a foreign army; indeed, this lot has befallen every important country in the world except those covered by the British flag. As for ourselves, we must go back to the time of William the Conqueror for any such experience. London, besides being our commercial and social centre and the seat of Government, includes within its immediate neighbourhood and the circuit of its defence our only great arsenal and manufactory of guns at Woolwich, our principal powder factory at Waltham, and some of our largest private powder factories, our great and only Government small-arm manufactory at Enfield, and our chief store of small arms at the Tower. When Lord Overstone was asked to give his opinion of the consequences of an invasion and of London falling into an enemy's hands, he set them out in a paper of no great length, describing the disastrous consequences not only on this but on many other countries with which we have commercial connection, and summed up by showing that the calamities and misery which a successful invasion of England must produce would be far more serious than any which the world has experienced; it would be nothing short of absolute ruin; and, finally, that "it must not be." The capture of London would, in short, be a more vital blow to as than that of any other capital in the world to its country. With this consensus of opinion it is extraordinary to note how little we have done to prevent this catastrophe. Beyond drawing some plans of works round London or along the Surrey hills, we still rely entirely on our home fleet and our little scattered army; which is as wise as if a person who had a valuable collection of plate kept it lying open in the pantry with no plate-closet and no locks on his outer doors, but trusting to the policemen in the street and a pistol in his dressing-room to guard him from burglars.

OTHER PRIZES AS RICH.

There are, however, in England other prizes as rich as London or nearly so, though their capture would not be so vital as that of the capital. Manchester boasts that the population of that city and of the country within thirty miles is as large as the population of London and thirty miles round. The riches of the two districts are also perhaps equal. The value of Liverpool is estimated at £400,000,000. What would be the ransom an enemy would exact if he had possession of London or any of these rich prizes? The Germans required the French to pay £200,000,000 and to cede the two provinces of Alsace and Lorraine before they restored Paris; and are said to have repented afterwards, on finding how easily the French paid it, that they had not asked for more. As we could afford to spend £600,000,000 and more at the beginning of this century to withstand the French in the Napoleonic wars, it might be argued that we could afford more than that now to ransom our land; or we might be called on to surrender some of our colonies or out-lying dominions or our fleet. It seems incontestible, therefore, that there should be some prepared system of defence of London, either by forts surrounding it or by entrenched camps on the lines of approach to it; and that the recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1859 on the subject of an arsenal in the interior to replace or supplement Woolwich, &c., should be attended to. The gross cost of doing all this would probably amount to not more than a small portion of the yearly interest on the sum we should have to pay to be quit of a successful invader, and an infinitesimal part of the loss we should sustain commercially by the disorganisation which would follow it, or even of that which would result from a serious attempt or threat when our unprepared condition to resist was realised.

AT THE MERCY OF THE ENEMY.

An enemy who was not prepared to undertake operations requiring such an expenditure of time and means as the attack of our naval stations would require, and who did not think it expedient for some reason to land an army to march on London, would nevertheless be able to inflict enormous damage on us with comparative safety, supposing always that from neglect, or mischance, from being deceived or on account of the immense calls there would be on our fleet in different directions, we should for a time lose command of the sea on our coast. The coast of the United Kingdom is studded with towns and ports of all degrees of importance and value, which are at the mercy of any enterprising skipper, like Paul Jones, who, in 1778, made havoc in the shipping plying on our coast, even captured two men-of-war, and burned the shipping in Whitehaven Harbour. An enemy who broke through the small defences of the mouth of the Mersey might hold Liverpool and all it contained, estimated at £400,000,000, to ransom. These great ports and shipbuilding establishments would furnish an invaluable reserve for our naval power if the energies of the country had to be directed to offensive or defensive war. Of these Southampton lies within the area protected by the Portsmouth sea defences; Bristol, Cardiff, Liverpool, and the Forth and Tyne have some protection, but quite insufficient; every one of the rest, barring a few submarine mines, practically lies at the mercy of an enemy to bombard or destroy without landing, or to put us to ransom. The inhabitants of these towns, and the owners of shipping which frequent them, may lay it to heart that on them would, without any question fall the first blow in a condition of things such as I have supposed—a condition of things which has existed already and is so likely to exist again that it would be reasonable to assume that it can hardly be avoided, and must therefore be provided for. This doctrine of attacking our commerce and undefended coast towns is held by the Minister of Marine, who is now actually directing the naval policy of France, and who is now carrying out that policy by building ships which are intended to ruin and cripple the commerce of the enemy he has in view, and ceasing to build heavy and expensive ironclads to contend with the regular navy of his opponents.

VOLCANIC PHENOMENA IN THE PACIFIC.

UNTHINKING persons might imagine that all volcanoes are alike; just as a big earthquake is very similar to a small earthquake, only more so. This, however, is a hasty inference to be drawn from natural phenomena, and is by no means correct. Volcanoes have physical features of their own, which differentiate them from one another: they also have characters to lose, and their tempers are deplorably short. It does not do to irritate a volcano, which can at any moment bury the scoffer in lava-streams like a fly in amber. We would, therefore, speak with all possible respect of an event which has happened to the biggest "burning mountain" in the whole world, according to advices which have lately been received from Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands. It would appear that at the beginning of last month there were a large number of earthquake shocks perceptible all over these lovely isles of the Pacific, and there were also "volcanic phenomena" of the usual quick-tempered eruptive kind. Several craters took to boiling over without any preliminary warning, which behows them to be inferior in usefulness to the domestic kettle. It was a remarkable circumstance that in the sides of Kilauea, the far-famed volcano of the group, an entirely new lake was suddenly formed. Now this lake has vanished as mysteriously as it appeared. The place where it swam knows it no more; only a prodigious hollow in the earth is left to tell of what has been. If the object of this lake was to astonish the natives, it probably succeeded admirably. Like a popular actor, its appearance was limited to positively one week only, and after that it packed up and went underground. A still more astonishing event, however, has happened in Hawaii. The most interesting and portentous piece of intelligence is that Kilauea itself, the largest active volcano on the face of the habitable globe, has "gone out." It is said to be completely extinguished. Not a trace of its pristine fire can be discovered in the whole vast circumference of its crater; and very soon, no doubt, happy picnic parties will be organised and will take place where just a little time ago there was nothing but a raging sea of liquid fire and molten rock. There is, however, something mysterious and suspicious in this abandonment of its time-honoured role by a volcano which has been with us so long, and which has in its time been famous for some magnificent outbursts. The "extinction of a large and widely-known volcano" has in it also a pathetic touch. It is as if an old friend had deserted us in the hour of our need. Kilauea, considered as an active volcano, won the respect and even the reverential awe of everybody who was acquainted with its good qualities and its warmness of heart: but, regarded as a mere cold protuberance, there is nothing about it that will lead anybody to care for it any longer. It is only some six thousand feet high, whereas other mountains in the beautiful Hawaiian group rise to the altitude of the highest Alps. Thus it would be a decided

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	.. Rs.	97 10 *a*	97 11
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	... ,,	99 8 *a*	99 12
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	... ,,	101 2	
4½	Per Cent. of 1879(1893)(New loan)		101 2	
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1895) (Coupon)			

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

	East Indian Annuity Class A. ,,	£1	Nominal.
	Ditto ditto Class B. ,,	£1	
	Ditto Deferred Annuity ,,	£100	
5	Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund ,,	£10	150
5	Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi ,,	£20	290

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902)	Rs.	100 0 Nomi.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	...	Paid off	
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	...	100 0	
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	...	101 8	
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889)	...	102 8	
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1891)	...	103 0	
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	...	99 0 *a*	99 4
5	Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905)	...	99 0 *a*	99 4
5	Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915)	...	99 4 *a*	99 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902)	...	95 0	

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881	97 0 *a*	97 4
5½	Per Cent. of 1886	101 4 *a*	101 8

DEBENTURE OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic ...	...	Nominal.
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton	...	100 0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press	...	102 0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry.	...	100 0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896) do. do.	...	100 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton	...	96 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea		100 0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889) FortGlosterJute		102 0*a*10
8	Per Cent. ... ... Goosery Jute Mills		Nml.
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills	...	100 0
7	Per Cent. 1881 (1886) Howrah Mills	...	102 0
6	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) do. (New issue)		...100 0
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890) India General	...	105 0
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong Darj. Tea		103 0
8	Per Cent. 1881 ... Kornafuli Assn.		...100 0
10	Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapakati Tea	...	103 0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894) Selim Tea...		...104 0
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murmah		...103 0*a*104
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895) TitaghurPaperMills		102 0

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

		s.	d.
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	1	5 23-32
	Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1	5 11-16
	Ditto ditto, on *demand*	1	5⅝
	Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1	5 19-32
	Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	1	5 15-16
	Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight ...	1	5 15-16
	Do for payment, 6 months' sight ...	1	5 21-31
	Secretary of States' drafts last Drawings, 21st April, 1886—		
	Average rates...	1	5⅞
	Telegraphic Transfers, 21st April 1886	1	5 18-16

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.
(*4th Feb.* 1886.)

Rate of interest for on demand loans ... 6 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations.
	Rs.		Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank ...	100	6 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	195
Alliance Bank of Simla...	100	5 p.ct.	140
Bank of Bengal	500	4½ p.ct.	832½
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	130
Coml. L. M. Bank Madras ...	50	.....	Par.
Delhi & London Bank ...	£25	2 p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	100
National Bank of India... ...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	115x
Oudh Commercial Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	100
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	3 p.ct.	325N
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)... ...	100	4 p.ct.	90

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.
(*Yearly*)

	Adulpore Terai (Darjg.) ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70
	...icable (Assam)	100	nil. *	Lqdn.
	...kuckie...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	70
	...inore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	85x
	...ay...	£20	5 ad.-int.	540
	...ea Co., Ld. ...	100	.....	100
	...rjeeling)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	81
	...ar)...	100	nil. ‡	34
	...ntory	80	nil. ‡	23
	... ...	200	4 p. ct. ‡	120
	...ry	100	4 p. ct. ‡	60
	... ...	£10	3 ad.-int.	165
	...)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	45
	... ...	200	5 p. ct. ‡	115x
	...(Darjg.)	100	nil. ‡	45
	...(Cachar)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	55x
	...Cachar)	£10	.....	50
	...Nagpore	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50x
	...umta Tea Co.... ...	100	4½ p. ct. ‡	...
	...ionial (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
	...pcheela (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct. ‡	29
	...uttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	100
	Darg. Tea & Cinchon	100	7 p. ct. ‡	127x
	...Dehing (Assam)...	90	3 p. ct. ‡	25
	...Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50
	...ejoo (Assam)	£10	2 p. ct. *	110
	...essai & Parbutt (Assam) ...	100	5 p. ct. *	80
	...Dhunsiri	100	5 p. ct. ‡	95
	Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	4 ad.-int.	136
	Do. do. A...	£10	2½ ad.-int.	156
	Do. do. B	£10	2 ad.-int.	168
	Durrung (Assam)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	36
	Eastern Cachar	100	nil. ‡	31
	East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	40x
	Endogram (Cachar)	£10	.....	100
	Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. ‡	71
	Good Hope Tea Co.	100	40 p. ct. ‡	120
	Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct. ‡	95
	Gowhatty (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	8
	Grob (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	13
	Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	75	nil. ‡	par.
	Holta (Kangra)	100	11 p. ct. ‡	72
	Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	16 p. ct. ‡	95
	Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	.....	47
	Hopetown	100	5 ad.-int.	100
	Do. contributory ...	80	5 ad.-int.	par.
	Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	.....	100
	Hunwal (Assam)	£10	.....	100x
	Indian Terai	500	17 p. ct. ‡	500
	Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad.-int.	100
	Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	75
	Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. ...	£5	4 ad.-int.	68
	Jinglam Darjeeling	100	.....	92
	Jokai (Assam)	£10	5 ad.-int.	120
	Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	26
	Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	.....	par.
	Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
	Do. do. B ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	105
	Kornafuli (Chittg.)	100	nil. ‡	40
	Kousanie	100	.....	Nml.
	Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	20
	Kurseong & Darjeeling ...	250	3 p. ct. ‡	85
	Do. contributory	200	3 p. ct. ‡	75
	Kuttal (Cachar)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	198
	Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	26x
	Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	5 p. ct. *	£12
	Longview (Dar.)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	60
	Loobah	100	12½ p.ct. ‡	115x
	Lower Assam	£7½	nil. *	23
	Lower Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	105
	Luckimpore, Assam	£10	3½ p. ct. *	60
	Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	19
	Mosai Tea Co.	100	12½ adint.	101
	Mim Tea Co.	100	13 p. ct. ‡	82
	Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	nil. *	100
	Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	15
	Do. contributory	90	nil. ‡	8
	Moran, Assam	80	.....	30 dct.
	Mothola, Assam	100	10 p. ct. ‡	60
	Do. contributory	90	10 p. ct. ‡	50
	Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. ‡	50
	Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil. ‡	...
	New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	.....	Lqdn.
	New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	30	10 p. ct. ‡	120
	North Western Cachar	100	.....	85
	Phoenix of (Cachar)	85	nil. ‡	40
	Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	65x
	Paslok (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. *	100
	Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	9 p. ct. ‡	91
	Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. ‡	60x
	Rajabaree (Assam)	100	13 p. ct. ‡	57
	Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	7 p. ct. ‡	80
	Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	58x
	Rungleee Rungliot	100	15 p. ct. ‡	115x
	Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. *	Nml.
	Sapakati Tea Co.	100	14 p. ct. ‡	110
	Second Mutual, Cachar ...	56	10 p. ct. ‡	10 d. x
	Second Fallodhi	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	100
	Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	58x
	Singbulli & Marmah	100	9 p. ct. ‡	84
	Singell (Darjeeling)	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	61
	Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	.....	108
	Soom (Darjeeling)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	83
	Springside (Darjeeling) ...	100	11 p. ct. ‡	90
	Sungoo River (Chittg.)... ...	100	nil. ‡	29
	Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	62
	Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	112
	Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	15 p. ct. ‡	100
	Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil. ‡	101
	Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	9 p. ct. ‡	150
	Upper Assam	£10	nil. *	25
	Washabarie W. Doors	100	.....	...

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations.
	Rs.		Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	100	15 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phospates... ...	100	nil.	17
Alipore Coal Co....	100	nil.	125
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	.....	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	4 p. ct.	148
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	nil.	70
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	5 p. ct.	1,350
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s7/6	.....	Par.
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	.....	3¾
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ...	100	nil.	72
Bengal Mills Co., Ld.	£100	nil.	1,200
Bengal Rice Mills Co.	100	.....	60
Bengal Silk Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	80
Bengal Telephone Co.	100	8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 10 p.sh.	270
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	nil.	38
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	46
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	155
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	15 p. ct.	110
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	3 p. ct.	92
Calcutta Tramways Co. ...	£10	*y* nil.	53
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	22 p. ct.	109
Canal Press Co.	100	10 p. ct.	86
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	4 p. ct.	107
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	*y* 10½ p.ct.	100
Cawnpore Woollen Mills ...	50	*y* 10 p ct.	50
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	5 ad.-int.	60N
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	*y* 10 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	50
Darj. Himalayan Ry. Co. ...	100	4 p. ct.	98
Darj. & K. Hotel Co.	100	.....	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Deoghur Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	.....	8 as.
Do. contributory	102	.....	...
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	26
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	6 p. ct.	120
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	2½ p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ...	250	2½ p. ct.	140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	13
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	190
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	nil.	76
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Hoogly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	28-30d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Howrah Mills Co., Ld.	100	nil.	60
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	95
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	70
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	nil.	90
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	*y* 10 p. ct.	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	3 p. ct.	60
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	*y* 10 p. ct.	85N
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	*y* 10 p. ct.	100
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	285
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	*y* 10 p. ct.	125
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	*y* 12 p. ct.	100x
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	5 p. ct.	94
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	2½ p. ct.	80
Newman & Co., Ld.	100	*y* 5 p. ct.	90
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	5 p. ct.	50 d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	*y* 9 p. ct.	80
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	61
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	*y* 5 p. ct.	45
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.	64
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.	250
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	.....	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	.....	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	41
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	69
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	3 p. ct.	104
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	101
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	nil.	115
Watson's Patent Press	100	nil.	84

ad-int.—Ad interim dividend on crop of 1885.
* Total dividend on crop of 1884.
† Total dividend on crop of 1885.
y.—Dividend for the year.
5 per cent. guaranteed for 5 years.
—*Englishman*, May 8.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

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There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

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Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating system of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

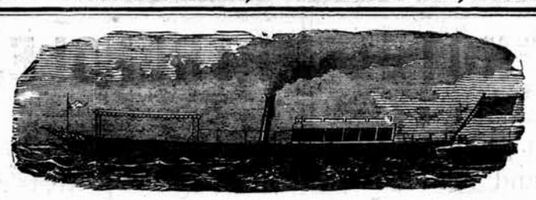
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The Colonel Drands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of its extraordinary efficacy in Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell-stre t, Bloomsbury, London.



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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
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IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.
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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
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Do. with French heels ...	... 7s. 0d.
Merino Slippers, all colors ...	... 4s. 6d.

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A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.
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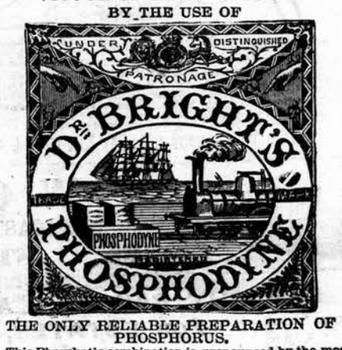
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF



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And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.
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DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.
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RACING WATCHES!!!
MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.
Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.
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Gold Highest Quality ... ... Rs. 400 to ,, 800

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IRON WIRE FENCING
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GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.
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Rs. 26 — Our Sterling Silver Watch, in hunting case, for Ladies and Gentlemen, and in cases either Plain, Engine-turned or Engraved. Guarantee two years.

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Rs. 35 — The same Watch, large size only, in extra heavy case and superior quality. Guarantee two years.

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SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

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